

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 045**7 March 1985****JAPAN**

Continued Reportage on Syria's Al-Shar' Visit	C 1
Meets Abe on Mideast	C 1
NHK Interviews Al-Shar'	C 1
Abe Message to Iran, Iraq Urges Self-Restraint	C 2
New Aviation Agreement Reached With Soviet Union	C 2
LDP, Opposition Compromise; Diet Resumes Work	C 3
Defense Agency Announces Possible FSX Production	C 4
Strategic Region Talks With U.S. Announced	C 4

NORTH KOREA

7 March Overflight of U.S. SR-71 Reported	D 1
Chinese Article Condemning 'Team Spirit' Cited	D 1
Chon's 'Lifting' of Political Ban Viewed	D 1
Role of Primary-Level Functionaries Stressed	D 2
[NODONG SINMUN 5 Mar]	
Editorial on Establishment of Socialist Culture	D 4
[NODONG SINMUN 7 Mar]	
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Nicaraguan Leader	D 6
Cuban Officials Attend Film Show in Havana	D 7
Yon So Heads Labor Delegation to Guyana	D 8
Meets With President	D 8
Talks With Prime Minister	D 8
O Chin-u Sends Message to PDRY Defense Minister	D 8
Trade Delegation Leaves for GDR 6 March	D 8
Burundi Leader Meets Visiting WPK Delegation	D 9
Briefs: Health Accord With Yugoslavia; Health	D 9
Accord With Hungary	

SOUTH KOREA

DKP Leaders Meet To Plan Strategy After Ban Lift	E 1
[SEOUL SINMUN 7 Mar]	
Opposition Leaders To Discuss Plans Further	E 1
Kim Tae-chung Allowed To 'Take Part in Politics'	E 2
[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Mar]	
Press Welcomes Lifting of Political Ban	E 2
TONG-A ILBO Editorial [6 Mar]	E 2
Paper Views 'Progress' [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 6 Mar]	E 3
KOREA TIMES on End of Ban [7 Mar]	E 5
DJP Rejects Yi Min-u Demand for Chon Resignation	E 7
Yi Min-u To Retain NKDP Leadership for 2 Years	E 7
[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Mar]	
Yi Min-u 'Angered' at No's Refusal To Meet NKDP	E 8
[THE KOREA HERALD 6 Mar]	
Chon Inspects 'Shield-85' Exercise Facilities	E 8
Military Exercise Ends [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Mar]	E 8

Student Seminars on Political Subjects Allowed [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Mar]	E 9
Diversification of LPG Sources Abroad Planned	E 9

BURMA

Li Xiannian Visits Pagoda, Takes River Cruise	G 1
Hosts Return Banquet	G 1

CAMBODIA

KPRAF Seize Resistance Bases Near Thai Border	H 1
Editorial on Expanding Dry Season 'Success'	H 1
Commentary on Thailand's Southeast Asia Policy	H 3
Chea Sim Receives Polish Ambassador Klockowski	H 4
Resistance Forces Report Raid on SRV Position [AFP]	H 5

LAOS

Reportage on Australian Foreign Minister's Visit	I 1
Received at Airport	I 1
Meets With Phoun Sipaseut	I 1
Concludes Visit, Departs	I 1

THAILAND

Further Reportage on Vietnamese Attack on Ta Tum	J 1
Athit on Fighting	J 1
Border Hills Retaken [BANGKOK WORLD 7 Mar]	J 1
Narudon on Border Clashes [BANGKOK POST 7 Mar]	J 2
Provincial Governors on Border Situation	J 3
Effects of SRV Shelling	J 3
Defense Preparations Ordered	J 4
Foreign Ministry Orders Protest Over SRV Attack	J 4
[THE NATION REVIEW 7 Mar]	
Economic Ministers Approve Countertrade Policy	J 5

VIETNAM

Nguyen Co Thach Welcomes Australia's Hayden	K 1
Canberra Proposed as Venue [Melbourne]	K 1
Hayden on SRV Stance [AFP]	K 1
Purpose of Trip [Melbourne]	K 2
VNA 'Flatly' Rejects Thai 'Slandorous Charge'	K 3
UN Envoy Denounces PRC 'Intensified War Acts'	K 3
BBC Commentary on Sino-Thai Relations Cited	K 4
Le Duan Visits Ho Chi Minh City Harbor, Workers	K 4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawke Announces July Bilateral Talks With U.S.	M 1
Hawke Warns Labor Party Left on ANZUS Treaty	M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Trade Minister in U.S. for Talks With Brock	M 2
Press Survey Finds No U.S. Lobbying Effort	M 3
Opinion Poll Shows Lange Popularity Strong [AFP]	M 3
Sihanouk Envisions Cambodia as 'Neutral Buffer' [AFP]	M 4

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Wolfowitz Meets With Industries Official	O 1
Airline Rejects Talks With UK 'Under Threat'	O 1

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan, Lange Discuss New Zealand Policy	O 1
--	-----

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Considering Possible Tolentino Successor	P 1
Laurel Invites Tolentino to Join Unido	P 1
[BUSINESS DAY 6 Mar]	
Move To Draft Butz Aquino for Governorship Noted	P 1
Opposition Leader Arrested on Old Charges [AFP]	P 2

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SYRIA'S AL-SHAR' VISIT

Meets Abe on Mideast

OW070515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- Japanese and Syrian Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Faruq al-Shar' agreed Thursday to make joint efforts to prevent an escalation of the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war. In their second, two-hour meeting, Abe told Al-Shar' that Japan is exerting every possible effort to contain the regional conflict and hoped Syria will help his country in its peace efforts.

Abe said Japan particularly asked Iran and Iraq to stop attacking each other's economic facilities, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials. Japan has been financing a huge petrochemical complex project in Iran, a target of several Iraqi air raids in the past.

The officials quoted the Syrian foreign minister as saying there are currently no signs of a deescalation of the fighting. Syria is working hard both to prevent the war from expanding and Gulf countries from being dragged into it, the officials quoted Al-Shar' as saying.

The foreign minister told Abe Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad plans to visit Iran but added when he will go to Tehran has not been decided yet, according to the officials. Abe and Al-Shar' met Wednesday for the first round of talks which primarily covered the Middle East situation.

NHK Interviews Al-Shar'

OW061536 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1217 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by correspondent Hirayama at the NHK Studio in Tokyo on 6 March -- recorded in English]

[Hirayama] Do you see if any substantial, tangible development will follow this series of diplomatic moves toward a lasting, comprehensive peace in the Middle East?

[Al-Shar'] We believe that this joint action will further complicate the situation which is already complicated, because the majority of the Palestinians reject this joint action. They believe that it will never restore the full national rights of the Palestinians. It will include concessions without any guarantees for the self-determination for a Palestinian independent state, for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab-occupied territories. We believe the best thing is to call for all the parties concerned to work in an international conference, based on the UN resolutions, and it is important that the United States of America and Israel should first accept to recognize Palestinian rights and to withdraw to the 1967 borders. Without these prerequisites, we do not think there is hope for an immediate peace in the region.

[Hirayama] Do you think the time is right for that option?

[Al-Shar'] Not as far as we can see, because the more the Arabs give concessions to the Israeli side, the more the Israelis become intransigent.

[Hirayama] Do you think that such change of position by Israel or the United States would be possible in the visible future?

[Al-Shar'] At the moment, there is not much optimism for a change -- in the future, it depends very much on so many factors -- one change, real change in the American policy in the Middle East, because at the moment the American policy in the Middle East is an Israeli policy dictated by Tel Aviv on Washington.

[Hirayama] So you are prepared for a very, very long time for your action. [sentence as heard]

[Al-Shar'] Yes, because the Israeli intransigent policy cannot change in one night. We have to be strong enough to make it very difficult for them, as I said, to invade or to attack any Arab country.

[Hirayama] The Gulf situation -- we know the Syrian position, and your government has been trying to contain the war in order to protect the third party, including us. But, what would be the feasible and realistic scenario for ending it, just containing the conflict?

[Al-Shar'] Let us be frank. It is very difficult to end the Iraq-Iran war at this stage, because it has become very complicated. There was a possibility at the beginning of the war when we tried very hard to take part in such an action. But at the moment, we have no illusion about this. But all we can do is to limit the scope of war and to avoid any further involvement of any other countries in the region. And this is what we are doing.

ABE MESSAGE TO IRAN, IRAQ URGES SELF-RESTRAINT

OWO61303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe sent messages to Iran and Iraq Wednesday, calling for their self-restraint in mounting hostilities. The messages were sent through Japanese ambassadors in Iran and Iraq, Yutake Nomura and Keizo Kimura, in view of the intensifying war between the two countries, including resumption of attacks on cities.

The foreign minister then told the Japanese Embassies to do everything possible to protect Japanese nationals in both countries. There are 1,645 Japanese in Iraq and 959 in Iran. They include 132 living near recently-attacked Basra in Iraq, and 14 near Tabriz now threatened by Iranian forces, Foreign Ministry officials said.

One of Japanese crewmen sent by Mitsui O.S.K. Lines to man the containership Al-Manakh in the Persian Gulf was killed in a rocket fired by a warplane believed to be Iranian last month.

NEW AVIATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SOVIET UNION

OWO61305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Wednesday exchanged letters on an agreement reached in early February allowing Japan Air Lines (JAL) to fly to Western Europe nonstop via Siberia, the first such Soviet permission for a foreign airline.

Under the agreement, JAL, Japan's national flag carrier, will operate nonstop flights between Tokyo and Paris, and similar flights between Tokyo and London starting in April 1986.

This will reduce the time by some two and a half hours compared with flight via Moscow and by some five and a half hours compared with the polar flight via anchorage.

Meanwhile, J. Baumgarten, general manager of the Japan branch of Air France, disclosed that the French state-owned airline has a similar plan to operate nonstop flights between Paris and Tokyo via Siberia. Meeting newsmen at his office in Tokyo, he said France is also negotiating with the Soviets over the plan and an agreement is expected shortly.

Japan and the Soviet Union concluded in Moscow on February 9 a new three-year agreement taking effect in fiscal 1985. It will allow JAL to operate seven roundtrip weekly flights in fiscal years 1985 and 1986 and eight flights in fiscal 1987. It also will allow the Soviet state-run Aeroflot to operate eight roundtrip weekly flights between Moscow and Japan in fiscal 1987. A Tokyo-Moscow-Europe flight takes about 15 hours, compared with 12 and a half hours for a direct flight.

The current bilateral agreement allows JAL to operate seven flights between Japan and Europe via Moscow. However, JAL now operates only three roundtrip flights per week linking Tokyo each with London, Paris, and Frankfurt via Moscow because of low demand. Aeroflot operates eight weekly flights between Japan and Moscow.

LDP, OPPOSITION COMPROMISE; DIET RESUMES WORK

OW061051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- The Diet (parliament) resumed its business Wednesday afternoon after the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties compromised on opposition demand for revision of the fiscal 1985 budget. The Diet returned to normal following the opposition's eight-day pressure bargaining resulting from LDP's rejection of the opposition demand.

The opposition reluctantly agreed to resume Diet session after LDP made concessions in a series of LDP-opposition talks to the opposition camps' demands concerning tax cuts, political ethics and the 1 percent-of-GNP ceiling on defense spending. The government was ensured of passage of the fiscal 1985 budget through the House of Representatives by the end of this week, eliminating the need to compile a provisional budget.

In a meeting of LDP and opposition secretaries general Wednesday morning, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru promised in writing to consider income tax cuts. Kanemaru also promised to study tax breaks for salaried workers living separately from their families due to work, persons taking care of bedridden parents and parents who have children in high school. He also gave his verbal promise to carry out the tax cuts and breaks by the end of this fiscal year.

Kanemaru promised in writing to set up a study group to draw up legislation for reducing work hours and convert the holiday-studded Golden Week in late April and early May into a continuous national holiday. He also said LDP would make efforts to seek consent from opposition parties on the political ethics issue by continuing consultation in the lower house's council on the matter.

On defense spending, Kanemaru said LDP would make its utmost effort to keep the government's pledge to hold it down below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

Speaking in the lower house Budget Committee which resumed deliberations Wednesday afternoon, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said the government would carry out the tax breaks subject to consultation between LDP and opposition parties. Fujinami, replying to Socialist Isamu Shimizu, also said the government would respect Kanemaru's promise to maintain the ceiling on defense spending.

But Fujinami gave no clear commitment, merely repeating the government's basic stand on the defense spending ceiling. He said the government hopes to abide by the ceiling, but there still are some unclear factors such as the future GNP and what pay raises will be recommended for Defense Agency personnel.

DEFENSE AGENCY ANNOUNCES POSSIBLE FSX PRODUCTION

OW061301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato said Wednesday his agency would study the successor to the Air Self-Defense Force's F-1 support fighter, including its possible domestic production.

Kato made the remarks in reply to questions posed by Socialist Shun Oide in the House of Representatives Budget Committee Wednesday afternoon.

Kato made the first official reference to possible domestic production of F-1 support fighter's successor (FSX). The F-1's successor is an important part of the agency's mid-range defense building program for fiscal 1986-90 to be worked by this summer.

Under the current defense estimate for fiscal 1983-87, the agency planned to procure U.S.-made aircraft to replace F-1 support fighters due to their becoming old. However, the agency believes that Japan should develop the FSX while extending Japanese-made F-1's life for about four years through repairs.

Nevertheless, it is likely to take much time for the agency to make a decision on the FSX in view of Japan's large trade surplus with the United States and mutual operability with U.S. forces.

STRATEGIC REGION TALKS WITH U.S. ANNOUNCED

OW071125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will consult here later this month on their assistance to regions which both countries believe are strategically important, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost will arrive in Tokyo March 22 for talks with Deputy Vice Minister Shinichiro Asao the following day, the official said.

The consultations will follow an agreement reached between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Secretary of State George Shultz during the New Year's summit in Los Angeles. The official, who declined to be named, said discussions will cover mainly political implications of assistance. Japan and the United States have already had rounds of consultations on their economic assistance policy. But discussions were limited to technical and economic aspects.

Foreign Minister Abe told the Diet earlier this year that he and Shultz agreed to join efforts for the peace and safety of the world. In the past few years, Japan has increased assistance to Turkey, Jamaica and Pakistan, which are located very close to warring countries. Those countries belong to regions to which Washington is supplying what it calls "strategic assistance." Opposition parties have voiced concern that Japan may be involved in President Ronald Reagan's anti-Soviet strategy.

7 MARCH OVERFLIGHT OF U.S. SR-71 REPORTED

SK071044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors bent on new war preparations in Korea infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 10:35 to 10:44 today for an espionage purpose against the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea has become more malicious as the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are going on in full swing. Their aerial espionage number 15 since they started the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal on February 1. This clearly shows their premeditated moves to artificially aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

CHINESE ARTICLE DENOUNCING 'TEAM SPIRIT' CITED

SK061158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing March 4 (KCNA) -- The Chinese LIBERATION DAILY March 2 under the title "South Korea Joint Military Exercises Are Hindrance to Relaxation of Tensions on Korean Peninsula" carried an article denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The paper noted that the military rehearsal has brought back to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula which appeared to be heading for a thaw for a while last year. World opinion hoped to see that the strain was eased on the Korean peninsula. But the United States and South Korean authorities obstructed this by creating an atmosphere inconsistent with the atmosphere of dialogue through the large-scale military exercises.

While pretending to want the relaxation of tensions and dialogue, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are in actuality still staging the military exercises detrimental to the easing of tension under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion". This is no doubt an anachronistic act. The paper continued:

The return of the situation on the Korean peninsula to strain is discordant with the desire of the people of North and South of Korea and unfavorable to peace and security of Northeast Asia. The 40 year history of Korea's division proved long ago that a way out cannot be found by a policy of war and military threat.

CHON'S 'LIFTING' OF POLITICAL BAN VIEWED

SK070544 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] According to news reports broadcast in Seoul, on 6 March the South Korean puppet clique played a game of fully lifting the political ban imposed on former politicians. With this measure, the political ban imposed on the 14 former politicians whose political activity had been restricted to date by the special law aimed at purifying the political climate is reportedly lifted.

The fascist clique is now advertising that among those who have been freed from the political ban are Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party. Announcing this measure, the puppets babbled as if the lifting of the ban were a special favor to the former politicians, paying lip-service to joint participation and harmony. This is, however, a cunning deceptive trick aimed at cheating the people and misleading public opinion. This is evident by the fact that the fascist clique, while touting the lifting of the political ban, publicly said that Kim Tae-chung, one of the people who has been freed from the ban, cannot engage in political activity because of his legal status, that is, the suspension of the execution of his sentence. It is also evident by the fact that prior to this, the chairman of the DJP babbled that legal issues and political issues are two different things, and that a man who has a suspended sentence cannot participate in any political activity even after he is freed from the political ban.

Originally, the political ban, an unprecedentedly fascist measure taken by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which, after usurping power by wielding bayonets under the control of the U.S. imperialists, fabricated and promulgated, in November 1980, a notorious law aimed at purifying the political climate, to cripple former politicians and democratic figures who stood in the way of his usurpation of power, has been strongly rejected and denounced by the South Korean people and others from the day it was announced.

Realizing that it can no longer continue to restrict the political activities of former politicians in the face of unanimous protest and denunciation at home and abroad, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a deceptive farce called a full-scale lifting of the political ban, leaving freedom of the political activity of such political opponents as Kim Tae-chung restricted. In this way, the puppets are foolishly attempting to avoid a crisis.

ROLE OF PRIMARY-LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES STRESSED

SK050640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 4 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March editorial: "Let Us Further Upgrade the Role of Primary-Level Functionaries"]

[Text] The country is now seething with the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address, and the slogans of the party Central Committee. As the significant national holiday draws nearer, the revolutionary zeal of our party members and working people grows higher, and great innovative achievements are being won everywhere. Under these exciting circumstances, primary-level functionaries must renew their determination and successfully accomplish their mission.

Primary-level functionaries are those who work with workers and peasants at the lowest combat units of revolution and construction and directly organize and command the struggle to implement the party's policies. Decisions and directions of the party and the state are explained and propagated among the masses through primary-level functionaries, and the work for their implementation is assigned and summed up by them. Therefore, our primary-level functionaries must be brimming over with revolutionary zeal and carry out their work aggressively. Only then can plants and enterprises seethe, and the country be filled with an innovative spirit.

Primary-level functionaries such as sub-work team chiefs, work team chiefs, and work shop chiefs are those who are most knowledgeable about the conditions of facilities, the status of production, the level of the workers' and peasants' technologies and skills, and their ideas at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

When primary-level functionaries properly and responsibly carry out organizational work, production will increase at plants and enterprises, and overall socialist construction will be stepped up more vigorously. Extracting the hidden potential for conservation, stabilizing production at a high level, conducting industrial management correctly in accordance with the requirement of the Tasean work system, and applying the independent financial operation system correctly -- all this work, after all, largely depends on the role of primary-level functionaries.

Our party is calling for primary-level functionaries to more properly accomplish their mission in the struggle to usher in the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party. All primary-level functionaries must uphold the party's intent and work with more concentration and militance. By so doing, they must thoroughly accomplish the revolutionary task given to themselves and their units. Above all, primary-level functionaries must be fully aware that they are responsible for a unit or guardpost for the party. Hence, they must take the lead in the struggle to implement the party's policies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As we always say, it is very important that primary-level functionaries such as work team chiefs and work shop chiefs take initiatives and set examples in labor for production.

In the struggle to implement the party's policies, the examples set by primary-level functionaries have a great influence. When sub-work team chiefs and work team chiefs take initiatives and set examples at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, the revolutionary zeal of producers can be mobilized, and great success won in production and construction.

All primary-level functionaries must know that their working style and fighting spirit have a great influence on the success of their units, as well as on each member of the combat units. By so doing, they must responsibly and thoroughly accomplish their task. In addition, they must take initiative in grappling with difficult tasks; otherwise, it is impossible to encourage producers and to accomplish given tasks. Only those who take initiative and set examples in accomplishing the revolutionary task, as was done by the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and who constantly open breakthroughs in advance as the standard-bearers of the struggle and as the vanguard of the masses are true primary-level functionaries who are loyal to the party and the revolution and sacrificially serve the people.

Our primary-level functionaries work and live with producers. Therefore, the mission of primary-level functionaries and their activities are different from those of the guidance functionaries of the upper units. Leading masses by actively participating in production is the style of the primary-level functionaries' activities and work, and a style that should be thoroughly maintained. In particular, sub-work team chiefs and work team chiefs in rural areas must highly display the revolutionary spirit of taking the initiative and setting examples in all farm work.

Our experiences show that success is achieved, grain production increases, and more income is earned at farms where primary-level functionaries take initiative and set examples, even when other conditions are the same. All primary-level functionaries in rural areas must lead farm members by setting examples in accelerating the rice planting and weed killing work in accordance with the intent of our party. By so doing, they must win even greater success in the application of the chuche farming method.

Organizational and command work should be meticulously planned, and correct performance appraisal should be made with regard to producers.

This is one of the important tasks of primary-level functionaries. At sub-work teams, work teams, and work sites, primary-level functionaries give tasks to people, and sum up the status of their accomplishment. Therefore, success in production on the part of sub-work teams, work teams, and work sites depends largely on the organizational work of primary-level functionaries. Primary-level functionaries must specifically calculate all conditions and possibilities. By so doing, they must make correct work assignments for the members of sub-work teams and work teams, and ensure that proper working conditions are provided to help the members of sub-work teams and work teams perform most efficiently with a given time.

In addition, after daily work is finished, they should correctly sum up and evaluate the status of work carried out by the members of work teams and sub-workteams, thus ensuring that the demand of the principle of socialist distribution -- a greater portion to those who have worked more and a smaller portion to those who have worked less -- is thoroughly embodied giving free reign to the creative zeal of the popular working masses.

Today, constantly elevating the politico-administrative level is an important task to our primary-level functionaries in smoothly performing their roles. The economic management system of our country is structured to a high degree. The independent economic accounting system is enforced in plants and enterprises; the sub-workteam management system and the work team bonus system in cooperative farms. Under these conditions, the primary-level functionaries can neither reasonably utilize economic means as demanded by the Tae'an work system nor can they skillfully manage and run sub-workteams, work teams, and workshops unless they elevate the politico-administrative level.

By decisively enhancing their administrative qualifications in conformity with the realistic demands by which socialist economic construction is increasing to a new higher stage, all primary-level functionaries should firmly prepare themselves to skillfully and correctly handle many matters, such as the daily summation of work and cost accounting, which arise in managing and running sub-workteams, work teams, and workshops.

It is important for leading functionaries to help primary-level functionaries elevate their administrative level at all times. All leading functionaries should work together with the chiefs of sub-workteams and work teams by squarely facing the reality upon which the party's policy is implemented, wholeheartedly accept their opinions, and substantially provide keys to all problems arising in reasonably managing and running sub-workteams, work teams, and workshops in conformity with the demands of the Tae'an work system, thereby seeing to it that the Tae'an work system is thoroughly implemented in all sectors of the country and a new turn is effected in economic management. Today, the party's expectations for our primary-level functionaries are high. All primary-level functionaries should redouble their efforts to thoroughly carry out the tasks assigned to them by the party, thus returning the great political trust of the party and the leader with great success in work.

EDITORIAL ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST CULTURE

SK070555 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 6 Mar 85

[NODDONG SINMUN 7 March editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Socialist Cultured Life"]

[Text] The slogans of the party Central Committee urged all sectors and units to correctly establish socialist cultured life upon greeting the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party.

This is an important task for establishing an even healthier and more cultured way of life in our society and for pushing the cultural revolution ahead vigorously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: One of the important questions for the cultural revolution is to correctly establish cultured life. At plants and enterprises, workers' mess halls and resting places should be properly organized and nurseries and kindergartens should be neatly maintained. At the same time, houses and villages should also be properly organized and maintained.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, under circumstances in which our revolution is advancing and the level of our people's cultural life is increasingly growing, has comprehensively illuminated the methods and ways of establishing socialist way and cultured life more thoroughly.

Today, in our country, under the wise leadership of the party, the cultural revolution is being vigorously carried out, and better conditions are being provided for the people's cultural and artistic life. Our people are enjoying cultural life to their heart's content under excellent conditions. Establishing cultured life in accordance with the socialist way of life is a rewarding work to further enhance the level of the working people's cultural and artistic life based on the success which have been achieved. In accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation, we must constantly intensify the work to provide more cultural living conditions and make people live a more civilized life.

The demand for cultural living grows as society develops and the people's standard of living is upgraded. At the same time, as the socialist society develops and the people's welfare improves, the scope of cultural living expands, and its influence on social life grows. In a communist society, people are perfected politically and ideologically, become affluent materially, and enjoy the most civilized life. In this regard, our party has defined the cultural revolution as one of the fundamental ways of building communism, and stressed the establishment of cultured life as an important factor.

When the members of the society realize the significance of the work of establishing cultured life, and push it ahead vigorously, our lives can become even more civilized, and the work of building socialism and communism be successfully carried out. Today, we are faced with the task of displaying the superiority of the socialist system of our country and the revolutionary spirit of our society upon the nearing of the revolutionary national holiday. The spirit of the society and the noble spiritual and moral aspect of the people are linked with the living conditions of the people and their standard of living and cultural level. Only when we establish cultured life thoroughly, can the forthcoming revolutionary national holiday be observed in a cultural, vigorous, and fresh social atmosphere, and our people's lively, noble, and artistic aspect be displayed.

The work of establishing cultured life should be carried out as a daily routine. This is most important. The establishment of cultured life requires the provision of clean and modern living and working conditions and the respect of the cultural and moral rules of socialism. It is not a transient campaign. Moreover, in our country where all fields of social life are developing rapidly and all working people are working and struggling with overflowing vigor and zeal, establishing cultured life is a continuing work.

In order to carry out the work of establishing cultured life as a daily routine, we must pursue this work as a part of our lives. Work sites, villages, streets, and houses should be organized and maintained in a cultured way; public hygiene should be sought; one's dress should be neat and clean.

This is a rule of life and a duty of those living in a socialist society. All party members and working people must regard the work of providing clean living conditions and respecting the rules of socialist living as an undeniable demand in their lives. They must persistently push it ahead.

The organizations of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea and schools must correctly organize and lead students and children. By so doing, they must make students and children become propagandists and take the lead in establishing a cultured life. In particular, villages and houses in rural areas should be organized and maintained in a hygienic and cultured way; work for farmers' cultured life should be vigorously carried out; and the week of hygiene and culture -- the first week of each quarter of the year -- should be fully utilized.

As the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party are nearing, we must plan the work of establishing cultured life more meticulously. In our country today, adequate working and living conditions have been provided. Thus, people can fully enjoy a cultured and artistic life. In particular, modern cultural and welfare facilities have been established everywhere in the country as a result of the party's successful industrial and service revolutions, and the conditions have been fully provided to make people's dress even more colorful, more modern, and suitable to the sense of the beauty of the era.

The prevailing situation has put forth an even greater demand to establish a cultured life. All sectors and units must organize and manage plants and enterprises in a modern way in accordance with the current trends. At the same time, they must vigorously carry out the work to maintain streets, parks, and houses more properly. All working people must keep their work sites, houses, and areas clean and their dress neat in accordance with the modern sense of beauty.

A key to successfully accomplishing the task of establishing the socialist cultured life lies in the views which functionaries, party members, and working people adopt toward this task. Establishing cultured life is a part of the revolutionary task. Success in work depends largely on managing our areas and living. Socialist patriotism is also displayed in managing and caring for our work sites, villages, and houses. Functionaries must pay great attention to establishing a cultured life suitable to the socialist way of life. They must meticulously plan, organize, and set examples. Working people must actively participate in work with the sense of responsibility that their standard of living and culture is linked to the level of our people's culture.

All party organizations and functionaries must actively struggle to eliminate obsolete practices in all fields of social life. By so doing, they must fill society with the healthy and revolutionary spirit of living in a manner suitable to the nature of the socialist system and the current demands. All members and working people must more thoroughly establish socialist cultured life by upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee. In so doing, they must observe the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the found of the party as a grand festival to display the might of the socialist system of our country and the noble political and moral aspect of our people.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUAN LEADER

SK062329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of solidarity on March 6 to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in connection with the recent ever more undisguised armed interventionist manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and Central America. The message reads:

I received a letter dated February 4 sent by you Comrade President in connection with the ever more undisguised armed interventionist manoeuvres of the United States against Nicaragua and Central America these days. I express full support to the just stand of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua pointed to in your letter and militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their heroic struggle against the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the United States.

Recently the U.S. Government unilaterally frustrated the Manzanillo talks, obstructed the peace-loving activities of the "Contadora Group", refused even to recognize the legality of the Hague International Court and is intensifying day by day the aggressive and interventionist moves against Nicaragua, while increasing its political, military and financial assistance to the counter-revolutionaries. This shows once again before the world that the United States is the mastermind violating the publicly recognized international law and international usage without hesitation, flagrantly infringing upon the sovereignty of small countries and harassing peace everywhere in the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly denounce the open aggressive and interventionist moves of the United States against the peoples of Nicaragua and Central America and strongly demand an immediate end to all the criminal acts in infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua and menacing peace in Central America.

The struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people today against the extensive military threat of the United States and its provocative, belligerent moves is a sacred struggle for defending the freedom of their country and the gains of the revolution and maintaining peace and security in Central America and, furthermore, in the world. The Nicaraguan people are not alone. Their struggle enjoys unanimous support and sympathy of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people will stand firm as ever on the side of the Nicaraguan people, a comrade-in-arms and brother with whom they have forged close friendly relations on the road of independence against imperialism, and make every effort to render active support and encouragement to your struggle against the aggression to the end and for a fair coordination and peace in Central America by means of talks.

The just cause of the Nicaraguan people will certainly be crowned with final victory.

CUBAN OFFICIALS ATTEND FILM SHOW IN HAVANA

SK061203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA) -- A film show was held at the DPRK Embassy in Havana on February 15. Invited there were Ladislao Gonzalez Carvajal, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Tania Maceira, vice-director of the International Affairs Department of the party Central Committee, Pelegrin Torras, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personnel of party and power bodies and social organisations and men of the press of Cuba.

"The Tower of Chucho Idea" and "The Arch of Triumph" and other Korean films were screened at the film show.

YUN SO HEADS LABOR DELEGATION TO GUYANA

Meets with President

SK062335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on February 27 met the DPRK Government delegation headed by Minister of Labour Administration Yun So. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and pointed to the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea. He expressed deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for sincerely helping Guyana. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks with Prime Minister

SK070357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- Guyanese Prime Minister H. Desmond Hoyte on February 27 met the government delegation of our country headed by Yun So minister of Labour Administration.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea. He said the party and government of Guyana hoped for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. He expressed thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for his sincere help to Guyana. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

O CHIN-U SENDS MESSAGE TO PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER

SK070343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim upon his reappointment as minister of defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In the message O Chin-u sincerely wished the minister of defence new success in his responsible work for increasing the country's defence capacities.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR 6 MARCH

SK062334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of our country headed by Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang on March 6 by air to attend the Leipzig Spring International Fair in the GDR. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR Ambassador to Korea.

BURUNDI LEADER MEETS VISITING WPK DELEGATION

SK070357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of the national assembly, authorized by the president, on March 2 met with the delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

Recalling the Korean visit of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, he noted that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries were strengthening and developing still further. He voiced firm support to the policy of national reunification of the WPK, stating that the Burundi party, government and people highly estimated the noble efforts bent by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the country's reunification. He asked the head of the delegation to convey greetings of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

During the visit the delegation had talks with functionaries of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and was entertained to a banquet by the party Central Committee. It visited various places of Kitega Province and Bujumbura City.

BRIEFS

HEALTH ACCORD WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- Belgrade March 4 (KCNA) -- A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation in health services, medical science and pharmacy was signed in Belgrade on February 25 between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security. It was signed by Choe Won-sok, Korean vice-minister of public health, and Pande Drvosanski, vice-chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

HEALTH ACCORD WITH HUNGARY -- Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation in health services and medical science between the Ministries of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on March 6. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Chong-yul, first vice-minister of public health, and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba and his embassy official. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 6 Mar 85 SK]

DKP LEADERS MEET TO PLAN STRATEGY AFTER BAN LIFT

SK070550 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Mar 85 p 2

[From the "Stroll on the Political Avenue" column]

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, leading members of the DKP who have won National Assembly seats, including Kim Chun-sop, chairman of the preparatory committee for the national convention, and O Hong-sok, Yim Chong-ki, Yu Han-yol, Hwang Nak-chu, and Pak Hae-chung, members of the preparatory committee, gathered at the party headquarters to discuss matters concerning the lifting of the political ban.

Saying that "the lifting of the political ban alone is not enough," DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki appealed to his colleagues to stage a struggle at the National Assembly to have the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung, Han Yong-su, and Son Chu-hang reinstated and to abolish the political purification law. At the ensuing meeting of the preparatory committee for the National Assembly, Yim's appeal was adopted unanimously as the party line.

The preparatory committee for the national convention also decided to adopt the principle of merging with other opposition parties at the national convention, which was scheduled for 29 March, regardless of the lifting of the political ban, and leave the issue of how and when to merge to the executive members to be elected at the national convention.

In the meantime, DKP members who have been elected to the National Assembly for the third time planned to hold a separate meeting at a certain restaurant in Seoul on 7 March to discuss matters concerning the political situation in the wake of the lifting of the political ban and preparations for the national convention.

OPPOSITION LEADERS TO DISCUSS PLANS FURTHER

SK070705 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's top two opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, will hold a meeting early next week to exchange views on overall domestic politics, political sources said here Thursday. The meeting will be the second between the two since Wednesday when Kim Yong-sam visited Kim Tae-chung shortly after the announcement of a lifting of a political ban imposed on them and 12 others. High on the meeting's agenda will be the future direction of the opposition forces, including the merger of opposition political parties, and the sharing of the chairmanship of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) by the two Kims, the sources said Kim Yong-sam is chairman of the council, while Kim Tae-chung is the advisor to it.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung said Thursday that he will soon meet with other opposition politicians, including leaders of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the Democratic Korea Party (DKP). The former presidential contender said that he will determine his future course after fully consulting with opposition political leaders.

A government spokesman has said that Kim, now under a stay of execution on a 20-year prison term, will continue to be barred from political activities for the time being. Kim urged the government to take "democratic steps" as early as possible and asserted that "the NKDP, which was given absolute support by the people in last month's polls, should take the initiative in carrying on with the struggle for democracy."

The NKDP, organized by followers of the two Kims in January, emerged as the biggest opposition force in Korea by garnering 67 seats in the 276-seat National Assembly in the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections.

KIM TAE-CHUNG ALLOWED TO 'TAKE PART IN POLITICS'

SK070050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] In the opinion of a top ruling party official, Kim Tae-chung can take part in politics, although he is technically banned from joining a political party. Yi Han-tong, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, told reporters yesterday that "it is possible for Kim to attend gatherings, deliver speeches and thus virtually take part in politics."

PRESS WELCOMES LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK070532 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Start of Mature Politics: The Final Lifting of the Political Ban Should Serve as a Starting Point of Harmony and Democratic Development"]

[Text] At long last, the political ban has been completely lifted. Effective at 1000 on 6 March, the government and ruling party, which have been edging toward democratization since the 12 February general elections were held, took a step in the direction of harmony, surmounting a few stumbling blocks.

We heartily welcome the just-announced lifting of the political ban, the last of the kind, we hope, with the view that it could serve as an opportunity to sweep away the old, tangled political legacy of the Yusin era and effect a new turning point for an era of harmony. We have been waiting for the day when the long and vicious political cycle generated by the retroactive laws would come to an end and when no politician would remain chained by political restrictions, this day that would serve as the first step toward harmony and democratic development.

What is important at this juncture is not so much to ask why the 567 politicians were banned from engaging in political activity in the first place, and why the 14 have not been freed from such a political ban until now, as to think seriously of the future. What we mean by the future is not so much the long-term vision of the 21st century, as such immediate matters as the campus issue and labor issue that caused the recent miners' sit-in, and the change of government in 1988 -- matters that seem removed and far off but that are actually imminent.

To be sure, we believe that the ruling party which has so erratically managed the political situation with a large number of former politicians hamstrung by the political ban must have gone through as much agony and pain as did those who were chained. We also believe that those in the ruling camp have acutely sensed, particularly during the recent general election, when public sentiment was on the side of those whose political activity was restricted, the price they had to pay for having conducted politics while some were barred from taking part in political affairs.

It is, therefore, fortunate that, belated though it may be, not a single politician remains hamstrung by the political ban and that politics is now on the track toward the year 1988.

We believe that, in addition to lifting the political ban, it is fair and objective for the government to reinstate the civil rights of all politicians, not to mention the civil and legal rights of Kim Tae-chung, who is still under a suspended sentence. Therefore, we believe that there will be follow-up measures to keep the spirit of the final lifting of the political ban alive.

With the heavy political burden lifted from its shoulders, the ruling party now can use the latter half of President Chon Tu-hwan's term in office to its advantage. We believe that the ruling party will find it easy to solve all imminent problems should it pave the way for the peaceful change of government in 1988 with unswerving determination to make good on its promise. The 3 years remaining before the presidential term expires is not so short a period of time when compared with the past 4 years, nor is it longer.

We highly estimate the political capability that the ruling party demonstrated in the process of making the political decision to lift the political ban for the last time. The just-announced lifting of the political ban, which has been decided by the president as an expression of the ruling party's response to public sentiment demonstrated by the outcome of the election and of the president's acceptance of the ruling party's recommendation, can be said to have passed all the necessary courses normally required by democratic practices. At the same time, we hope that there will be no further acts that impose substantial restrictions on the political activity of certain people by using some means other than legal actions, including the control of press, after this lifting of the political ban.

Our politics, at a time marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation, should demonstrate a degree of maturity sufficient for politics to stay in step with other aspects of our society, which has achieved brilliant development. This goal cannot be achieved by the ruling party's effort alone. We call on the opposition parties to make efforts to restore politics to their normal course, as the ruling party is doing.

Everyone should make efforts to keep this precious beginning alive. When we look back on the recent history of political development in our country, we find that rash approaches by the opposition parties have frequently changed the course of development. More often than not, the opposition parties failed to wisely capture the opportunity to grab power largely because of uncontrollable internal disputes.

With the final lifting of the ban effected, the political circles have ushered in an era of hopeful thaw. A whirlwind called realignment will seize opposition parties and the ruling party will keep watching the political development with keen eyes. At this starting point, all of us should once again ask ourselves whether we are fully prepared for the long journey toward mature politics and should make this lifting of the ban a decisive opportunity to extricate ourselves from the oppression, violence, interruption of continuity, and one man's long-term office that have decorated the 40-year history since national liberation.

Paper Views Progress

SK070732 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Progress, One Step Further in Adapting Democracy to the South Korean Climate -- How Will We Lead the Political Situation Following the Complete Lifting of the Political Ban?"]

[Text] We interpret the complete lifting of the political ban on 6 March as an important action demonstrating the maturity of the Fifth Republic and an indication of speedy progress in an effort to adapt democracy to the South Korean climate.

With the complete lifting of the political ban, the words "forces out of office" and "politics outside the arena" will disappear and all political forces in this country will express their opinions on a formal political stage. It is expected that, when forces estranged from the political arena disappear with the complete lifting of the political ban, and when politics are vitalized as a result of this, the degree of response to the people's desire by all political forces will increase, along with their sense of responsibility toward the people, the sovereign. Politics in this country will then naturally develop quickly toward making democracy adapted to the South Korean climate.

Although the vitalization of politics through the complete lifting of the political ban is certainly a factor accelerating the process of adopting democracy to the South Korean climate, we are compelled to express reservation with regard to the question of whether the complete lifting of the political ban guarantees the process of adopting democracy to the South Korean climate, because democracy was not adapted to this country during the old era, when there was no law controlling political activities. The reason why the process of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate failed in this country in the past is because all politicians habitually sought power, corruption, trickery, agitation and violence.

In order to guarantee that the complete lifting of the political ban will accelerate the process of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate, we should guarantee that those figures who were recently released from the political ban and political forces around them will not follow the evil political practice that obstructed the process of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate in the past.

We recall that the action of controlling the political activities of the old politicians in accordance with the Constitution of the Fifth Republic was taken in November 1980 because democracy could not be adapted to the South Korean climate without ending the evil political practices of the past, such as a desire for power, corruption, trickery, agitation, and violence. Because this country faced a crisis undermining the foundation of the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate when those politicians who had been plagued by such old practices continued their political activities without examining their past deeds, their political activities were put under control so that they could examine their past deeds.

With the suppression of the evil political practices of the past, such as corruption and agitation, through the action of controlling political activities, the foundation for the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate, represented by political stability and clean politics, was consolidated in this country during the past 4 years, to some degree. The consolidation of the foundation for the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate was a factor in the lifting of the political ban on three occasions in the past, along with the recent complete lifting of the political ban.

There will be no difficulty in the process of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate if those old politicians who have examined their previous practices enter the political arena in a step-by-step manner after the foundation for the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate is consolidated to a certain degree. We should understand that, if such a foundation is shaken as a result of the resumption of political activities by those politicians who have not completely abandoned their old practices, the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate will face difficulty. Because of this, the government lifted the political ban on three occasions in a step-by-step manner prior to the general election. It then completely lifted the political ban, judging that the foundation for the task of adapting democracy to the South Korean climate had been consolidated considerably.

Thus, the figures who are freed from the political ban this time and those who have already resumed political activities after being reinstated previously should realize that the removal of the political ban does not mean tolerance of the evil practices of the past such as corruption and instigation or restoration of the old-era political climate. They should also realize correctly that both the measure of the political ban and its removal are aimed at consolidating stability and democracy in this country. Now is the time for them to eliminate the political practices of the old era and do away with selfishness for the future of the nation and the consolidation of genuine democracy in this land.

Those who were freed from the political ban have unanimously called for democracy. If their call is genuine, they should make a practical contribution to consolidating democracy on the basis of mature and realistic ideas about democracy. Consolidation of democracy cannot be attained in one stroke. Hasty and radical political acts will spoil the root of democracy.

Today, this country is facing difficulties at home and abroad and the tasks that the nation should carry out are gigantic. Realizing the national situation and the impending tasks of the country, the reinstated figures should convert their attitude from the irresponsible dissident position shown when they were in opposition circles so that democracy can be consolidated as they wish. Even if they are discontent with present political order, they should assume an attitude of gradually improving the situation within the present political system for the consolidation of democracy and the development of the nation.

Gradual Improvement of the Situation within the Present Order:

In connection with the just-implemented full-scale lifting of the political ban, some people are concerned with the possibility of the return of the nation's political situation to a state of disorder like that just before the 17 May Incident in 1980. In particular, the social discipline has relaxed considerably since the general election and campus disturbance is quite within the realm of possibility. Thus, there is a great possibility that the foundation of today's political stability, which has been attained through great efforts, will be reduced to confusion in a single stroke in accordance with how the reinstated politicians act.

What is needed most urgently in this country for the consolidation of democracy and the nation's development is stability. If stability is destroyed at this point, the political history of the nation will record another tragedy and retrogression. If the reinstated figures and their colleagues want to implement politics for the nation and the people, not for themselves, they should realize that such stability should not be destroyed under any justification. At the same time, we hope that the government and the ruling camp lead the political situation with a more resolute attitude lest the political circles break away from the state of stability after the lifting of the ban.

Korea Times on End of Ban

SK070042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps for Democratization"]

[Text] As the government has lifted the ban on political activities for the remaining 14 former politicians, our sentiment is mingled with fresh hope and ensuing concern over the future path of national politics.

Since such a drastic move has affected leading political figures from the ruling and opposition political camps of a bygone era, better known as the three Kims, our keen attention is drawn to the new political structure in the process of reorganizing the power mechanism in national politics hereafter.

This undeniably underlines a great change in politics under the incumbent Fifth Republic led by President Chon Tu-hwan and his ruling Democratic Justice Party. This is because the ruling political group has made a large stride toward its manifested goal of realizing political advancement or democratization since the advent of the incumbent government four years ago.

To free former politicians from ostracism at this juncture is immediately construed as a decisive step toward democratization in national politics on the part of the present power group. For this reason, the ruling camp has tangibly expressed its will to positively respond to the public wishes to that effect as learned in the recent parliamentary elections for the 12th National Assembly.

We welcome any such forward-moving political development to be accepted affirmatively by the people. This should be so since the political rostrum is widely open to the ruling and opposition forces to a corresponding degree without any artificial restrictions of politicians regardless of their political affiliations. To this extent, national politics will be invigorated with the foundation of politics of dialogue, by now largely solidified.

Democratic politics is to provide people a fair opportunity so that they may fully exercise suffrage in accordance with the Constitution. In addition, political figures should be allowed to express their will unreservedly by respecting the true wishes of people based on democratic principles. In this context, those from the ruling camp are called upon to feel a sense of responsibility all the more from now on in the course of making democratic politics further indigenous, a point which has been strikingly illustrated by the latest political decision.

In the post-election phase of politics, we anticipate an ensuing confusion, politically and socially, that may even create instability to a grave or intolerable degree. Although our society may be faced with such turbulent developments as we experienced in the annals of national politics, ruling and opposition politicians alike are asked to refrain from any excessive confrontation by resorting to politics of dialogue to the last possible moment.

As to the ruling politicians, they should discard any such dogmatic notion as to believe that they are the sole political group capable of tackling specific national tasks under the given circumstances facing the nation. Rather, they should remain modest and humble enough to be ready to listen to what their rival politicians as well as the people have to say about major state issues. Likewise, opposition politicians should be aware of the political reality, one to be managed through dialogue with their rival group with courage and wisdom, rather than choosing on extreme showdown.

Herewith, we are reminded that politics is the "art of the possible," which may well teach political figures a great lesson. In effect, our politicians should be able to show their political maturity in the days ahead, including the ruling and opposition camps, instead of repeating the past errors and ordeals in national politics that would lead to national tragedy again.

The best politics is so simple. It should be the one to abide by the mandate of the people under any circumstances.

Therefore, both the ruling and opposition forces should not fail to display their sincerity and honesty at the respective levels in the post-election politics.

By doing so, our national energy will be best mobilized to such an extent as to accumulate national potential to the full in this course of modernization in all fields.

DJP REJECTS YI MIN-U DEMAND FOR CHON RESIGNATION

SK071123 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The DJP today refuted the demand for President Chon Tu-hwan's resignation by 15 August next year made by New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u in a press interview with the Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN as not only an undemocratic position aimed at basically overthrowing the constitutional order, but also an extremely dangerous old-fashioned idea ignoring even the nation's disorder in order to attain a selfish desire.

In a statement revealing the party's official position this afternoon, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the remarks demanding the resignation of the Government of the Fifth Republic, which was formed in accordance with constitutional procedure, and of the head of state, who was elected by the people, and recklessly establishing a groundless time limit, and the utterances about establishment of a provisional government and so forth reveal not only an undemocratic attitude to basically overthrow the constitutional order, but also an extremely dangerous old-fashioned way of thinking.

He pointed out that the DJP, together with the people, is greatly concerned over such reckless ideas and acts, considering that there is the possibility of destroying the national harmony and political stability if they take place persistently. In particular, spokesman Sim Myong-po said that such claims by President Yi Min-u are reckless remarks aimed at misleading the popular wishes for active politics based on stability, reflected in the 12th general elections, to a self-righteous conclusion.

He noted that preposterously expressing irresponsible claims lacking logic and practical reason beyond the limits of politics and common sense on important domestic political matters is not an attitude befitting responsible politicians who should lead the political development in accordance with the popular will.

YI MIN-U TO RETAIN NKDP LEADERSHIP FOR 2 YEARS

SK070046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Two major factions of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] have agreed in principle to put the NKDP under the leadership of Yi Min-u for the next two years. Under the agreement between the Tonggyo-dong and Sando-dong factions, Yi expected to be reelected president of the NKDP when a special national convention of the party is held.

The NKDP, which emerged as main opposition force in the Feb. 12 National Assembly election, is to hold the convention late this month, about four months earlier than planned. The agreement is seen as a move to eliminate "excessive competition" between the rival factions over party leadership. The Tonggyo-dong and Sangdo-dong groups are virtually led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, respectively.

YI MIN-U 'ANGERED' AT NO'S REFUSAL TO MEET NKDP

SK052337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Minister of State for Political Affairs Chong Chae-chol visited the headquarters of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDKP) yesterday only to get rebuffed from NKDP President Yi Min-u. Angered by what seemed to be Prime Minister No Sin-yong's refusal to meet with an NKDP delegation, Yi said to Chong, "If you have come to pay a courtesy call, have a seat. If you have come in place of No, go back and send him to us."

Recalling that the NKDP sent a delegation to notify the prime minister of the resolution made by its decision-making body, the Executive Council, late last month, Yi said No not only lacks politeness but also has no intention of conducting a dialogue with the opposition party.

Taking the unexpected reproach with good humor, Minister Chong, who serves as a liaison between the administration and political parties, said he will faithfully relay the message to the prime minister. Chong added, "I need your guidance very much. Please use my services often so that I may earn a reputation as a competent minister."

CHON INSPECTS 'SHIELD-85' EXERCISE FACILITIES

SK070210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on Wednesday night made a two-hour surprise inspection tour of the headquarters and other operation facilities of the four-day "Pangpae (Shield) 85" exercise, designed to protect metropolitan Seoul in case of an emergency. Briefed on the exercise at the headquarters, Chon said that all Seoulites should play a role in the training with a sense of duty because military and police forces alone are not sufficient to defend a metropolis of nearly 10 million people.

The reserve forces, in combination with the military and the police, can defend Seoul from communist infiltration if they train hard and realistically, as if fighting in the battlefield, in the exercise, Chon said. The president added, "It is desirable for other cities to have similar military training exercises." Chon said citizens should make themselves familiar with the wartime guidelines for activity as well as the stockpiling of emergency material to cope with any vital situation.

Military Exercise Ends

SK070009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] A four-day military training exercise designed to improve combat readiness in Seoul and its vicinity ended early this morning. The exercise, code-named Pangpae (Shield) 85, climaxed last night when a group of simulated North Korean commando troops attacked a studio owned by the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC) on Yoido in their abortive attempt to seize the building.

Army soldiers successfully defended the building by either apprehending or "killing" the mock enemy soldiers who landed on a vacant plot in front of the MBC building using two helicopters.

The anti-infiltration exercise on Yoido involved more than 600 active servicemen, policemen and members of the Homeland Reserve Forces and the Civil Defense Corps.

STUDENT SEMINARS ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS ALLOWED

SK070053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said yesterday that his ministry does not intend to permit abolition or revision of current university regulations banning political activities of students. In defining "political activities," the minister said banning such activities on campus does not mean regulating seminars on political subjects.

He said, however, that activities pursued by students "with a clear intention to participate in current politics or to use the campus for their ideological struggles" should not be tolerated. He also said measures to remedy the weaknesses of the current college entrance system will be worked out through the Education Reform Commission, to be inaugurated in the middle of this month.

Possible revisions include reducing the number of test subjects in the state-run college entry exam in order to relieve the college applicant's burden, said the minister. A ministry official said even if a new college entrance system is worked out, it probably would not be put into practice until 1988.

In addition to the college entry system, the commission will discuss all aspects of education, including the school system, overcrowded classrooms and education for gifted students. An official said the names of the chairman, the vice chairman and about 30 other members of the commission are expected to be announced tomorrow.

DIVERSIFICATION OF LPG SOURCES ABROAD PLANNED

SK070118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP) -- To secure the stable import of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) in the long-term, the South Korean Government plans to diversify its sources abroad for LPG, from Saudi Arabia to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Malaysia, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said here Thursday. The official said that the government has been negotiating with the UAE and Malaysia to diversify the LPG imports in a bid to secure the stable import of LPG and to meet fast-rising domestic demand.

Of the 1.3 million tons of LPG projected for consumption in 1985, 500,000 tons is scheduled to be imported from Saudi Arabia, while 180,000 tons should come from other countries, the official said. LPG consumed for use by taxis and in cooking stood at 873,000 tons in 1983 and 1.06 million tons in 1984. To meet that demand partially, Korea imported 351,000 tons of LPG in 1983 and 480,000 tons in 1984. The remainder came from domestic production.

LI XIANNIAN VISITS PAGODA, TAKES RIVER CRUISE

BK060855 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] People's Republic of China President Li Xiannian, accompanied by his wife and delegation, visited the Shwedagon Pagoda this morning at 0900 in the company of U Tint Swe, chairman of the reception committee and the minister of industry I, and his wife. The visiting president, his wife, and delegation were welcomed by Minister of Home and Religious Affairs U Min Gaung, Deputy Minister U Paw Thein, and members of the board of trustees of the Shwedagon Pagoda.

The visiting president and his party were shown around the pagoda platform, after which they donated 5,000 kyat for the pagoda. They then proceeded from the Shwedagon Pagoda to Nanthida Jetty for a cruise on the Rangoon River on a special launch.

Accompanying them on the river trip were Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; Transport and Communication Minister Thura U Saw Pru; Construction Minister U Hla Tun and his wife; Deputy Ministers U Saw Hla Pru, Major General Saw Maung, Colonel Khin Maung Win, U Kyin Hlaing, Colonel Kyaw Tun, and U Taik Soe; Chinese Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda; Burmese Ambassador to China U Hla Shwe and his wife; and Directors General Colonel Tin Hlaing, U Kyaw Tint, and U Aung Thant.

While on the cruise, Construction Minister U Hla Tun briefed the visiting president and his delegation on aspects of the Rangoon-Syrian railroad and bridge construction project.

Hosts Return Banquet

BK061639 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] PRC President and Madame Li Xiannian at 1900 today gave a return banquet for President and Madame San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at the reception hall of the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon.

Also present at the banquet were State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and their wives; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, and members of that council; Y Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, his wife, and council members; U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, his wife, and council members; deputy ministers; U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to the PRC, and his wife; Mr Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Philippine ambassador, and his wife; Huang Mingda, PRC ambassador to Burma; vice chiefs of staff; and personnel from the military and civilian circles.

At the banquet, President Li Xiannian first delivered a speech and made a toast. After the president's speech, the state military band played the Burmese national anthem.

Later, President U San Yu gave a speech. After his speech, the state military band played the national anthem of PRC.

KPRAF SEIZE RESISTANCE BASES NEAR THAI BORDER

BK070514 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Mar (SPK) -- The 2d Infantry Division of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] attacked the Sihanoukist base of the so-called National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea (Moulinaka) on 5 March and controlled this base in the same day after killing, wounding or capturing a large number of enemy soldiers and seizing a large quantity of weapons and military materiel. The Moulinaka, profiting from the goodwill and assistance of the Thai reactionary authorities, built this base east of Chong Chom near the Cambodian-Thai border in Samraong District, Cambodian province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. Some time ago and particularly during the first 2 months of this year, the reactionaries stationed in this base infiltrated into the interior of the country in cooperation with the Pol Pot gang to destroy and sabotage the peaceful work of the people in villages near the border in Samraong District causing serious losses in human life and properties.

On the same day, units of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, supported by Vietnamese volunteers, attacked the last existing base of Sereika northwest of Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province. The Revolutionary Armed Forces also attacked the Pol Pot gang's base northwest of Hill 547 on the Thai border in Preah Vihear Province. The Revolutionary Armed Forces completely occupied these two bases, put out of action many enemy soldiers, and seized a large quantity of weapons and military materiel.

EDITORIAL ON EXPANDING DRY SEASON 'SUCCESS'

BK261114 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Station editorial: "Expanding the Success of the First 3 Months of the Dry Season To Fully Achieve the 1985 Targets"]

[Text] From year to year, as the enemy position has steadily deteriorated, the Cambodian revolution has firmly advanced in every field. Our people's material and moral situation, which was devastated during the U.S. imperialist war and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime -- lackey of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists -- has gradually expanded and strengthened. We have become master in the tasks of defending and building the fatherland.

Early this dry season, we scored great victories in sweeping up the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits. In 1984, the enemy intensified its activities in an attempt to destroy our people's life in a more ferocious manner following its serious defeats in 1982 and 1983. In 1984, Thailand committed aggression against 3 Lao villages in Sayaboury Province and China used spying activities in an attempt to create confusion in southern Vietnam and massed its forces to threaten northern Vietnam in its dark scheme to scatter Vietnamese forces and to achieve its goal of exterminating the Cambodian people once again.

However, under the clear-sighted and vigorous leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, the three peoples [of the PRK, SRV, and LPDR] have heightened their revolutionary vigilance. In the PRK in particular, under the KPRP's leadership, the Cambodian people in every locality throughout the country have united and held aloft the banner of genuine patriotism, linked their international solidarity with all fraternal socialist countries -- in particular with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union -- and heightened their fighting spirit to strengthen the three revolutionary movements [words indistinct] and always ready to smash every perfidious enemy maneuver to win great victories.

Militarily, during the first 3 months of the dry season -- from November 1984 to January 1985 -- our people's Revolutionary Armed Forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched operations to sweep up and attack the enemies in their main refuges along the Cambodian-Thai border from Koh Kong to Preah Vihear, such as those northwest of Yeang Dangcum, Nong Samet, O Bok, Srang, Ampil, Sok San, Chamka Srov, hills 2,500, (?233), 243, 461, and 1,471, the camps of Phnum Kambout and in the areas adjoining the Cambodian-Lao-Thai border. These have successfully weakened the enemies. Outstanding during the first 3 months of this dry season was the fact that every operation of our forces scored a victory in which many enemy soldiers were killed.

For example, on some battlefields, we killed 50 enemy soldiers while our side suffered only 1 wounded. Our Armed Forces [words indistinct] have good fighting spirit and good cooperation. For instance, during the battle at Sok San, Koh Kong, southeast and northwest of Yeang Dangcum, and [words indistinct] O Bok, we fought well.

In sum, during the past 3 months, we put over 5,000 enemy soldiers out of action, including over 4,000 killed. We seized thousands of weapons, tens of thousands of metric tons of ammunition, large quantities of other war materiel, hundreds of metric tons of foodstuffs, and many warehouses. A number of enemy (?refuges) were destroyed by our forces. Enemy soldiers were panicking; a number were killed on the battlefield, others were killed along the roads and in jungles, and yet others deserted their ranks [words indistinct]. The number of enemy soldiers put out of action during the first 3 months of this dry season exceeds that of all of 1984.

Along with these brilliant victories along the border, our people in various localities have cooperated in intercepting bandits who had sneaked in in an attempt to steal property [words indistinct] and surrendered to our revolutionary state authorities. In sum, throughout the country, between October 1984 and mid-January 1985, our people persuaded 1,286 enemy soldiers to surrender and seized 800 weapons. This is a great victory for our Armed Forces and people during the first 3 months of this dry season.

Other victories scored during this period were due to the astute leadership of all party levels, commanders of various battlefields -- who have experience and decisive strategies -- and the good cooperation between our Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. These victories are also the result of the overall (?expansion) of forces throughout the country, toward which all of us have spared no efforts. The awakening spirit of individuals and provincial and municipal authorities to actively assist the front battlefields and the participation of tens of thousands of people in national defense labor contribute to this. In summary, the victories of our Army and people during the first 3 months of this dry season are our collective feat. This success has great implications and deep significance compared with the successes of previous dry seasons, for this is the pride of our people's powerful force and a good experience in moving toward winning new and greater victories in the future.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces and our people in every locality and every unit throughout the country should expand and strengthen internal unity and the cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, heighten revolutionary vigilance, and should not remain idle and satisfied with the victories we have scored. The enemies -- although seriously defeated, encountering difficulties, and facing increasingly inextricable internal conflicts which demoralize them -- which include the Beijing Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, Thai reactionaries, and leaders of the Pol Pot remnants, still stubbornly persist in clinging to their dark and dirty maneuvers.

They still have ways of sending their elements into villages and communes to steal and plunder foodstuffs, destroy property and communications lines, wage a psychological war, carry out spying activities, and create insecurity and lethargy among the people and masses. We should all be very vigilant and be alert about this. The more we are successful, the more we should heighten our vigilance and resolution to defend each locality with a spirit of mastery and responsibility. We should not be careless or pacifist. We should pledge to vigorously advance internal activities in accordance with the guidance of the party and state in order to advance toward achieving greater and more brilliant victories.

COMMENTARY ON THAILAND'S SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY

BK270750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "A Stand for a Settlement Full of Goodwill"]

[Text] World public opinion, particularly in Southeast Asia, has paid attention to the statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry on 20 February. This statement shows the PRK's correct stand toward the erroneous position of the Thai side as expressed by the statement of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who made every effort to appeal to the United States, China, and Western countries for increased military aid to the Pol Pot gang.

The PRK Foreign Ministry statement analyzed in detail Thailand's activities in assisting and supporting the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries toward dialogue among the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. This statement reiterated once again the correct, goodwill stand of the PRK in seeking a settlement through dialogue to reduce tension in the region. The assistance to and support of the reactionaries in the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles to the Pol Pot remnant bandits are nothing new. Everyone has realized that the Thai reactionaries have betrayed the interests of their people by selling their territory cheaply to the Beijing Chinese hegemonists-expansionists for use as sanctuaries for the Pol Pot remnant bandits who were swept away by our PRK Army and people in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops.

In the past few years, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circle have implemented a very naive policy in serving the aggressive, expansionist big-China policy. They have sought all ways to support and maintain the decomposed corpse of Democratic Kampuchea with political, military, and food aid and to deceive and mislead international and national public opinion. The present situation does not favor them. They have panicked because of the great victories of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in sweeping and destroying support bases of the Pol Pot remnant bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border at the beginning of this year's dry season. In such circumstances, Thai ruling circles should examine and review their erroneous policy in order to find various solutions to reduce tension in the region. On the contrary, the Bangkok reactionaries are ignoring the facts because they do not want to consider the future of the peoples in the region. Furthermore, they are stubborn and are foolishly appealing for aid for the stinking corpse of the so-called tripartite coalition government. It is necessary to note that such an appeal is not new, but it is the first time that the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles have shamelessly become directly involved in the criminal acts of the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries against the Cambodian people's rebirth.

In the recent past, the Thais have directly violated the PRK's territorial integrity along the Cambodian-Thai border. They have sent reconnaissance aircraft into our airspace and repeatedly shelled various localities in Cambodian territory. Moreover, when the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, in close cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops, attacked the Pol Pot remnant bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Thai openly let these remnant bandits take refuge in their territory. This is concrete evidence of the collusion between Bangkok and the genocidal Pol Pot gang with backing from Beijing. It is very true that Thailand is the most reactionary of the ASEAN countries. It has directly confronted the PRK and other Indochinese countries.

Other ASEAN countries disagree with Thailand's erroneous attitude. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's cheap appeal only encourages the Pol Pot remnant bandits, who are defeated. On the other hand, Sitthi's statement proves Thailand's adventurous policy of serving the big-China expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. It is necessary to indicate that in the past as well as at present the Thai have implemented a blind policy, because they have turned a blind eye to the fierce anger of the Cambodian people and other peoples throughout the world toward the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique that cruelly and barbarously killed over 3 million innocent Cambodians. The Thai do not want to realize the desires and the interests of the peoples in Southeast Asia who always want peace, stability, and cooperation. It is very obvious that the path presently followed by the Thais is leading to a dangerous crevice. Everyone has realized that Thailand is implementing a hostile policy against the Indochinese peoples and is playing with the fire of war. This has caused tension in the region, which does not benefit the Thai people.

The Thai should examine the following questions: What happens to the weapons that the Chinese have sent to the Pol Pot remnant bandits through Thai territory in the past few months? What is the scale of the defeat of the so-called tripartite coalition government, which has been assisted and supported by Thailand? What results can Thailand receive from its military assistance and Sitthi Sawetsila's appeal?

The PRK's stand is clear, correct, and just, as is the statement of its Foreign Ministry on 20 February. We have the goodwill to settle complicated problems in the region through dialogue. Although Beijing, Washington, Bangkok, and other reactionary forces have made every effort to collude, they can never revive the corpse of the so-called tripartite coalition government. Facing the fierce anger of 7 million Cambodians, the so-called tripartite coalition government will be definitely defeated. Thailand must bear responsibility for its erroneous acts.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR KLOCKOWSKI

BK200930 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Feb (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received Polish Ambassador Ludwik Klockowski in Phnom Penh on Tuesday [19 February].

Chea Sim and the Polish ambassador discussed the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and Poland which are developing with each passing day. The Polish ambassador highly praised Cambodia's progress in all fields and conveyed to Chairman Chea Sim greetings from the party, state, and National Assembly of his country. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

RESISTANCE FORCES REPORT RAID ON SRV POSITION

HK070132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Surin, Thailand, March 6 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance guerrillas today raided a major Vietnamese position in northern Cambodia in a bid to ease pressure on their headquarters besieged by Hanoi's troops since yesterday, resistance sources here said.

The sources said the guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk attacked the town of Samrong in Oddar Meanchey Province, where a number of Vietnamese units are said to be based. No details of the raid were immediately available.

They said that Sihanoukist troops were expecting an intensified onslaught from Vietnamese forces besieging their headquarters at Ta Tum, opposite Thailand's Surin Province 500 km (310 miles) northeast of Bangkok. Vietnam has moved up more troops from the east of the resistance base to take part in the assault which started yesterday morning before dawn, the sources said. The number of reinforcements was not known. "But as of 1830 (1130 GMT) today, our position was still untouched" in the resistance base, the sources added.

Vietnamese gunners continued shelling the Ta Tum base today with "several thousand" rounds of ammunition and initial reports said 20 wounded guerrillas has been transferred to an International Red Cross Committee hospital in nearby Kap Choeung [as received], Thailand, according to the sources. However Sihanoukist representatives in Surin said Vietnam's dawn attack on Ta Tum was ill-prepared and that guerrillas were striking at Hanoi's rear position and supply line.

The Sihanoukist faction, which claims 10,000 men under arms, is the smallest of three guerrilla wings fighting an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia since 1979. The resistance led by Prince Sihanouk is recognised by the United Nations as Cambodia's legal representative.

The Sihanoukist sources conceded that Vietnamese forces had advanced up to 2 km (one mile) south of the Ta Tum base in their push which also led to an incursion into Thailand, according to Bangkok.

In Bangkok today, the Army said Vietnamese forces held three hills in Surin, Thailand, north of the Ta Tum camp and that Thai forces were trying to push them back into Cambodia. The whole border area has been sealed off to newsmen and Thai military officials in Surin Province today declined to discuss the situation with the press.

Prince Sihanouk's representative, his son Prince Norodom Ronnarith, earlier today claimed success in yesterday's battle which killed "hundreds of Vietnamese troops while only a few were wounded on the guerrilla side, he said.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received at Airport

BK061100 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March (OANA-KPL0) [no date as received] -- an Australian delegation led by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Meeting the delegation at Wattai Airport were Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other senior Lao officials. John Bruce Campbell, Australian ambassador, and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, were also present on the occasion.

Meets With Phoun Sipaseut

BK061106 Vietiane KPL in English 0909 GM 6 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 6, (OANA - KPL) -- Talks were held here this afternoon between Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and Bill Hayden, foreign minister of Australia, is also head of the Australia Governmental delegation on visit here. [sentence as received]

During the warm and cordial talks, the Lao and Australian delegation exchanged views on the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Regional peace and stability were also raised on this occasion. John Bruce Campbell, Australian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the talk.

Vice-chairman P. Sipaseut, in the afternoon of the same day offered a lunch in honour of the Australian guests.

Concludes Visit, Departs

BK061356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpt] During his visit, Bill Hayden and party paid a courtesy call on Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan. The Australian delegation also visited some Lao-Australian cooperation projects in Vientiane. Bill Hayden and party left Vientiane on the afternoon of the same day [6 March].

Prior to the departure, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Souban Salitthilat, LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, held a news conference with Lao and foreign correspondents on the success of the Australian delegation's visit to the LPDR.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister, along with a number of high-ranking cadres. John Campbell, together with other embassy staff members, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON TA TUM

Athit on Fighting

BK061302 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, reported to newsmen at the Capital Security Command this afternoon on the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border in Surin Province, where violation of national sovereignty was reported. He said that at about 0500 yesterday, about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers attacked the CGDK stronghold at Ta Tum outside Thailand while another number of Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand at Hills 400, 361, and 424, apparently in a bid to block off the forces of the Cambodian tripartite factions. The intruders clashed with the Thai border security forces and the battle lasted all day long. The Suranari Force sent artillery support and infantrymen to back the border forces resisting Vietnamese intruders. Fighting continued until night. Vietnam also launched harassments on Thai positions all night long and fired artillery shells into Thailand. He has therefore ordered bombing missions along the borderline inside Thailand to support artillery fire to push the enemy from Thai territory.

The supreme commander and Army chief said that as a result of violent retaliation by Thailand which lasted until about 1100 today, the Vietnamese forces have pulled out from Hill 361 in Thailand. Meanwhile, Thai forces were moving toward Hills 400 and 424 to patrol and comb the area for remaining Vietnamese elements. It is believed Vietnam has suffered serious losses as a result of the courageous operations of the 2d Army Region and the Suranari Force, including artillery firing and bombing missions. Thailand meanwhile had seven soldiers, killed, including the leader of the 81-mm grenade launcher squad who fought the enemy until he was short of ammunition and was killed on the battlefield. Thirty-four soldiers were wounded and three were missing. There were no civilian losses as the areas are mainly forests and hills, not populated areas.

The supreme commander and Army chief stressed that the Thai forces are ready to protect national sovereignty and territory. He told the people to be reassured and said the situation should calm down in a few days.

Border Hills Retaken

BK070931 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Mar 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Thai troops have retaken three hills in the border area which had been seized by intruding Vietnamese troops, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said this morning.

Some 60 Vietnamese troops were killed during the two-day battle with Thai defence force near Ban Ta Tum in Bua Chet Sub-district of Surin Province and sporadic skirmishes were still reported this morning over the hills. Nine Thai soldiers were killed, 35 wounded and three missing in the action near Ta Tum while five rangers were reported killed in the defence of Hill 305 in Khun Han District of Sisaket. About 15 villagers were shot dead during March 4-6 by the Vietnamese in Sisaket Province and four were missing, according to a report.

Gen Athit said that Thai military bases were fired on by Vietnamese gunners at 9 p.m. last night, clearly indicating the Vietnamese intention to violate Thai territory.

Gen Athit said Hanoi had broadcast news admitting that Vietnamese troops had attacked Thai military positions and important defence lines. This indicates that the Vietnamese aggression was intentional, he added. He said a Vietnamese prisoner was captured and was being interrogated.

The supreme commander said yesterday that the border situation became tense early Tuesday morning when some 1,000 Vietnamese troops launched an all-out attack against the Sihanoukist base, known as Green Hill, opposite Ban Ta Tum. He said Hanoi troops stormed across the border in an effort to take control of Hills No. 424, 400 and 361 three to four kilometres inside Thailand in a bid to secure high ground for an attack on the Sihanoukist camp at Ta Tum from the rear.

Gen Athit said fierce fighting between Thai defence forces and Vietnamese troops continued from the morning of March 5 and the tension eased by 11.00 a.m. yesterday when the Vietnamese troops partly withdrew from the hills. The Thai defence force was supported by heavy air strikes and artillery fire, he said. The supreme commander said the bodies of 30 dead Vietnamese troops were found at Hill 361 on a barbed wire fence. Gen Athit said he believed the situation would return to normal in a day or two. A report said 34,000 Sihanoukist civilians at Green Hill have been moved 12 km into Thailand.

Sisaket Governor Danai Ketsiri told the WORLD this morning that five rangers from Kantharalak were killed on Hill 305, about six kilometres inside Thailand, in Khun Han District after being surrounded by Vietnamese troops from Monday night. He said 15 villagers were found to have been shot dead by Vietnamese troops. Their bodies were found at several different locations near the border in Khun Han and Kantharalak Districts. Four other villagers were still missing, he added.

Field reports from Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province this morning said about 1,500 men of the Vietnamese 4th Division began an attack on Khmer positions at Ta Lok and Prasat Tbeng opposite Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan, about 20 km north of Ta Phraya, early Tuesday morning. The reports said heavy artillery fire forced Khmer People's National Liberation Force [KPNLF] armed forces to break up into small guerrilla units. The KPNLF sustained 10 killed and about 20 wounded while the Vietnamese suffered 17 killed and about 40 wounded in firefights, the reports said. The resistance force was able to destroy two T54 tanks with RPG rockets. The KPNLF force at 9:30 a.m. yesterday reportedly bombarded the Vietnamese celebrating victory at Ta Lok camp with mortars and RPG's inflicting 30 casualties on the Vietnamese.

In Chanthaburi Province, Governor Bunnak Saisawang said yesterday that Kampuchean resistance forces along the border with Pong Nam Ron District had been a target of Vietnamese heavy artillery.

Narudon on Border Clashes

BK070120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The Thai Armed Forces yesterday threw infantry, artillery and fighter-bombers into action for the second consecutive day to dislodge invading Vietnamese troops attempting to seize three strategic hills in Buachet Sub-district of Surin Province. Despite waves of suicide attacks, the intruders were blocked from seizing their objective.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told a press conference yesterday that about 60 Vietnamese troops were killed and 30 bodies were found at a barbed-wire fence guarding a Thai Army outpost on Hill 361.

Seven Thai troops of a mortar unit who fought to their last bullets at Hill 361 were killed. Three are still missing and 34 were wounded, according to Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek. Five other Thai villagers who were abducted by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces who slipped across the border into Khun Han District of Sisaket were also murdered.

Maj-Gen Narudon said Vietnamese gunners pounded a Khmer Rouge stronghold at Among Pass close to Phnom Sawai of Khun Han District at about 5 a.m. before launching an infantry attack. About 200 Vietnamese soldiers penetrated two kilometres inside Thailand to attack the Khmer Rouge and eventually engaged in a fierce battle with Thai border forces. Fighting was still continuing yesterday, according to the Army spokesman.

Advancing under the cover of intense artillery fire, about 1,000 Vietnamese troops stormed across the border to attack Thai troops defending three strategic hills in Buachet Sub-district of Surin which overlook the Kampuchean plains. Maj-Gen Narudon said the Vietnamese intentionally attacked hills No 424, 400 and 361 which are located three to four kilometers from the borderline in a bid to secure the high ground to pave way for a rear attack on the Sihanoukists' camp at Ta Tum. The fiercest fighting occurred on Hill 361 which is close to Ta Tum. The Army spokesman said that the Thai defenders there had anticipated the Vietnamese incursion and were, therefore, well entrenched. He added that Vietnamese troops launched wave after wave of suicidal attacks in a futile attempt to seize Hill 361, but were repulsed by well-entrenched Thai defenders who were backed up by artillery and fighter-bombers. He said Thai troops found 30 bodies of Vietnamese troops at the barbed wire perimeter of Hill 361 and ten more bodies were discovered lying nearby.

Fierce fighting continued throughout Tuesday night and lasted until 11 a.m. yesterday when fighting subsided allowing the Suranari task force to pour troop reinforcements into the battle scene. He, however, assured that the situation was under control and said that the Thai Armed Forces would try every possible means to repulse the invading Vietnamese troops.

A Sihanoukist spokesman, Truong Mealy said that Ta Tum, the last of the major resistance strongholds, was still in the hands of the Sihanoukists yesterday though it was shelled and attacked from four directions by the Vietnamese.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS ON BORDER SITUATION

Effects of SRV Shelling

BK070710 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Surin provincial governor Sano Munlasat told reporters that Vietnamese gunners continued to fire shells into the border area of Bua Chet district this morning. He said:

[Begin recording] The Vietnamese gunners fired several artillery shells into Bua Chet District this morning but there were no casualties. At about 2300 last night, Vietnamese artillery shells landed in the area of Sangkha District. As a result, 12 houses were damaged and a few buffalo were killed. However, it was noticed that the local people in Sangkha District suffered acute stomach pain after artillery shells landed. They were later sent to the hospital and recovered after treatment. Vietnamese shells constantly landed inside our territory.

Surin provincial administration has been providing assistance to the villagers who were earlier evacuated from the affected areas. They are still in the places we have arranged for them. I went to visit them on the first day they were brought to the safe places.

Today, private organizations, charity foundations, and provincial Red Cross branches are now distributing relief aid to them. The public welfare director general is also scheduled to meet these people today. Government officials are there to ensure sanitation while medical services are available at the hospital. The police authorities and national defense volunteers are providing security for the evacuated people. Only children, women, and elderly people are evacuated from the affected villages. Able men and defense volunteers are left at home to guard the villages, and they are very cooperative in this regard.

Yesterday, I appealed to the people in Surin Province to donate blood. We received blood exceeding our storage capacity. Those people who could not give their blood were asked to go home and wait until we need more blood. Some of them are as old as 75 while many others decided to donate money instead of blood. This is the proof of the determination of Surin people to defend the country and help the wounded soldiers. As far as the current situation is concerned, the provincial administration is now working closely with the military to provide relief assistance and ensure security for civilians. [end recording]

Defense Preparations Ordered

BK070732 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The Sisaket provincial administration has instructed all districts to be prepared to cope with the border situation. Sisaket Governor Sub-Lieutenant Danai Ketsiri said:

[Begin recording] [Danai] I have instructed all districts to be ready to defend all roads, including strategic roads and bridges, and to arrange that national defense volunteers and police be on duty. We will be able to move the forces at any time without any problem.

[Unidentified reporter] You came to visit villagers today. What is the morale of the villagers along the border?

[Danai] The morale of the villagers of the three border districts is very good because the soldiers, patrol police, and defense volunteers have come to their aid and made them feel secure. The villagers of the three border districts are not frightened. However, we have to be prepared to cope with the situation by digging trenches in all three districts. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ORDERS PROTEST OVER SRV ATTACK

BK070130 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday flashed out orders to all its overseas representations, including the UN mission, instructing them to launch a world-wide campaign to bring the latest Vietnamese incursion into Thailand to the international attention, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

Thai Ambassador to UN M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi was instructed to hand a note with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in protest against the Vietnamese incursion while all the other ambassadors were instructed to ask their host governments to condemn the Vietnamese acts, the sources said.

In the protest to be submitted to the UN secretary general, Bangkok will present a list of border incidents in violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity since the Vietnamese launched their dry-season offensive against Khmer resistance forces last November. The latest border incursion, the most serious in the recent memory, will also be included in the protest note while [it] will point out that the incursions demonstrated once again that the Vietnamese leadership is still bent on pursuing military solution, and not political solution, according to the sources.

Diplomatic sources also theorized that the Vietnamese incursions aimed at outflanking the headquarters of forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk that the Vietnamese had thrown away the "Sihanouk card". They also said that the Vietnamese wanted the most concrete results from the Khmer battlefields to back up the leadership position in the sixth party congress that Hanoi has been seeking to hold in April this year to coincide with the 10th anniversary celebrations of the reunification of the country. "The Vietnamese have been seeking to hold the party congress this April and that could be a reason why they are in a hurry to launch an attack on Ta Tum," one foreign policy analyst told THE NATION. The last party congress was held in 1982.

ECONOMIC MINISTERS APPROVE COUNTERTRADE POLICY

BK200934 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] In an attempt to boost the country's exports, the Council of Economic Ministers has decided to adopt a countertrade policy with all its trading partners. Under the newly approved policy, the government will require all its agencies to set as a pre-condition to foreign [word indistinct] purchases that foreign bidders vying for any government project or sales to Thai Government agencies will have to purchase in return goods from Thailand in an amount more or less the equivalent of the bidding values or price of imports. The council also ruled that apart from government agencies and state enterprises, private firms should also try to comply with the new policy.

NGUYEN CO THACH WELCOMES AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN

OW061513 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 6 -- The Australian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Bill Hayden arrived here this afternoon for an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. They were welcomed at the government guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife; Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Manh Cam; Assistant to the Foreign Minister Nguyen Di Nien; and other senior Vietnamese officials. Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Ricard Broinowski was present on the occasion.

Canberra Proposed as Venue

BK070206 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] In Hanoi, the Vietnamese Government has announced its support for Australia's national capital, Canberra, as the venue for a proposed international conference on the future of Kampuchea.

Vietnam's confirmation of its support for Canberra as the site for such a conference came from the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, during a welcoming speech in Hanoi for his visiting Australian counterpart, Mr Hayden. Proposals for an international conference on Kampuchea have been rejected by China and have received no support from ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In his welcoming speech, Mr Thach praised Mr Hayden's continuing Kampuchean peace initiative, saying that the Australian foreign minister's last visit to Hanoi in 1983 had helped to reactivate dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese states.

A Radio Australian correspondent at present in Hanoi, Warrick Boytler, says that in his reply, Mr Hayden welcomed Mr Thach's support for Canberra as a suitable conference venue and expressed the hope that a peaceful solution for Kampuchea was not far off.

The Australian foreign minister had earlier conferred in Vientiane with the Laotian prime minister, Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, during a stopover on his flight from the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur. He is scheduled to visit Singapore before returning home.

Hayden on SRV Stance

HK070930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 7 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said here today that Vietnam's stance on the Cambodian conflict had shown a "considerable advance." Speaking to pressmen after a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Mr Hayden declined to give details of what progress he had detected in Vietnam's position.

But Mr Hayden said he planned to continue Australia's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the six-year-old conflict, which has pitted Vietnam's troops against a three-faction guerrilla coalition armed by Beijing.

He said he would hold talks on the Vietnamese stance on Sunday in Bangkok with Thai Foreign [Minister] Sitthi Sawetsila. Thailand is among the non-communist countries supporting the resistance movement.

The minister said Mr. Thach had reaffirmed to him that Vietnam objected to the participation "as a military force" of the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction in any possible settlement process. Mr. Hayden said the position of Hanoi and of the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government, which Vietnam installed in 1979, was that the leaders of the Khmer Rouge were guilty of "war crimes" and would not be allowed back to Cambodia in any possible settlement.

But the Vietnamese would allow Khmer Rouge guerrillas who laid down their arms to join in the process "as citizens of the (Cambodian) community." The Khmer Rouge, toppled by Vietnamese troops six years ago, were widely blamed for large-scale massacres during their four-year rule of Cambodia.

Mr. Hayden reported his Vietnamese counterpart as saying that Australian capital would be the "most desirable" place for a possible international conference on Cambodia. Mr. Thach had told Mr. Hayden in a welcoming speech shortly after his arrival yesterday: "Given the role and contribution of Australia to the peaceful processes of the region, I think the international conference should take place in Canberra."

Mr. Hayden, here on a three-day visit, had last week met in Canberra with Prince Norodom Sihanouk who heads the three-faction Cambodian guerilla coalition fighting an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in his country. Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, is due in Canberra next month. Mr. Hayden yesterday met Loatian leaders during a stopover in Vientiane, which followed a visit to Malaysia.

Purpose of Trip

BK070247 Melbourn Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 6 Mar 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has just commenced the 4-day tour of Indochina to put Australia's view about the situation in Kampuchea. According to media reports in Australia, he will also be asking questions on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN. Mr Hayden has also his services as a go-between on the Kampuchean issue because Australia has cordial relations with all those involved -- ASEAN, Vietnam, and China. However, he had also made it clear that his expectations are extremely modest. Warrick Boytler, who is traveling with Mr Hayden, has this assessment of what might be achieved:

[Begin recording] [Boytler] No one is expecting a breakthrough from this trip. It is just another attempt to get Vietnam to talk to define its conditions for a political settlement. Australia is in a better position than most other countries to keep exploring avenues for a solution because Australia, more than most, has the trust of Vietnam, ASEAN, and China. But trust is one thing; getting them to talk is another. Given their recent military successes against the Khmer Rouge and the noncommunist forces of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, it might well be that the Vietnamese are willing to make some concessions. But Mr Hayden remains guarded.

[Hayden] I do not think we should exaggerate what we have committed ourselves to. We have always (?attempted) to be modest and have always admitted that we do not expect to get much progress out of what we have committed ourselves to. We have committed ourselves to trying to encourage some sort of exchanges in the region. We were encouraged by the comments of Dr Mahathir and other officials of the Malaysian Government who said that they believed that what we were trying to undertake was desirable and it needed to be encouraged.

[oytler] Mr Hayden begins the Indochina leg of this trip with the 1-day visit to Laos -- that is not as important as the talks which will follow in Hanoi. He is not signaling in advance any new proposal. He said he is seeking answers to questions, demanding definitions, closing the extent of (?differences).

[Hayden] I would aim at trying to establish what the similarities and differences might be and what other similarities and differences there may be between proposals coming from, for instance, ASEAN countries and Indochina foreign ministers. In particular, I would be keen to explore, productively I hope, what exactly is meant by Pol Pot and his associates, or clique, or henchmen and various formulations for that. In what manner is an act of self-determination conceived? Is it pluralistic as we would understand it, or as a proposal would be restrictions [as heard] (?as you know is in mind) as appropriate to supervise that act of self-determination. These will be some of the things we will be seeking to have answers for.

[Boytlar] Mr Hayden has repeated that as far as Australia is concerned, the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, is unacceptably odious and there are no circumstances under which Australia could endorse his participation in a future Cambodian government. This was why Australia wanted to hear Hanoi's definition of the Pol Pot clique. As for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's latest plans for an international conference on Cambodia, Mr Hayden said that was simply ambitious. [end recording]

VNA 'FLATLY' REJECTS THAI 'SLANDEROUS CHARGE'

OW061540 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 6 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject a slanderous charge, made by the Thai military circles and spread by Western sources on March 5, that almost 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers have attacked and occupied a number of hills in Thailand.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has always honoured Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such a slander is only aimed at covering up Thailand's increasing collusion with China in giving military aid to the Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES PRC 'INTENSIFIED WAR ACTS'

OW061555 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 6 -- Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese representation at the United Nations, has denounced China for having deployed 20 infantry divisions, many artillery and air units along the Sino-Vietnamese border in preparation for another large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam.

Speaking at a press conference held in New York Tuesday, the Vietnamese ambassador said that many Chinese brass-hats had gone to inspect border areas and urge their troops to stand ready for an invasion of Vietnam. On the other hand, he said, on Beijing's order Chinese people who used to live along border areas had moved deeper into China's territory to facilitate Chinese troops' major operations.

The ambassador stressed: "These moves have seriously strained the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, directly threatening the independence and security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

He pointed out that China's intensified war acts against Vietnam took place at a time when the trend of dialogue was [word indistinct] Southeast Asia. He expressed Vietnam's wish for early normalization of its relations with China and the early restoration of the time-honoured friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

BBC COMMENTARY ON SINO-THAI RELATIONS CITED

BK060929 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] On 4 March the BBC broadcast a commentary on the coming visit to Thailand by Chinese President Li Xiannian. The commentary said: Historically, the Chinese emperors regarded Thailand as their satellite.

As a result, Thailand has been concerned over Chinese domination since the 12th century. After the end of World War II, Thailand and China for the first time established diplomatic relations. In 1949 Thailand followed the United States in not recognizing the People's Republic of China. This was followed by 25 years of hostility between China and Thailand. During this period, China openly supported Maoist groups in Thailand, even during the visit to China by Prime Minister Khukrit to normalize diplomatic relations, claiming that relations between parties differ from those between governments.

The commentary stressed that today Thailand maintains closer relations with China than with other countries in Southeast Asia. This can be seen through increasing exchanges of visits by delegations of the two countries, mostly concerning military activities. The BBC noted that China and Thailand have closely cooperated with each other, especially in supplying weapons to Cambodian reactionary groups, though this has never been openly admitted. The station said: Many of Thailand's friends in Southeast Asia have expressed concern over the development of Sino-Thai relations over the past 10 years.

LE DUAN VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY HARBOR, WORKERS

OW060951 Hanoi VNA in English 0903 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 5 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently visited Saigon Port. He was accompanied by Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communications and transport.

Addressing cadres and workers at the port, General Secretary Le Duan expressed his satisfaction at the progresses made by the port which has, since 1982, overfulfilled the state plans by from 13 to 20 per cent, helping increase the individual labour productivity from 268 to 502 tonnes per year, a record figure among Vietnamese ports. He recommended the port's party committee, directorate, trade union and youth union to pay special attention to the improvement of the workers' material and cultural life.

The party leader also called on the 10,000 Vien Duong ocean liner which is anchoring in the port. In 1984, it transported 62,000 tonnes of goods, overfulfilling all norms assigned by the state. For many consecutive years, Vien Duong has fulfilled its task in transporting commodities to European and Southeast Asian countries as well as from North to South Vietnam and vice versa. The economic development, he said, requires the development of sea transport service, contributing to the socialist industrialization in Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ANNOUNCES JULY BILATERAL TALKS WITH U.S.

BK070850 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The United States secretary of state, Mr Shultz, will visit Australia in July to plan bilateral defense agreements. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, confirmed the visit in a statement released in Canberra. A Radio Australia correspondent in Canberra, Heather Hewitt said Mr Shultz will hold talks with the Australian Government on issues that were to have been discussed by the ANZUS Council meeting which was scheduled for July.

This meeting was postponed earlier this week when Mr Hawke announced that Australia would now pursue its security interests through bilateral channels with the United States. Hewitt said that the confirmation of Mr Shultz' visit was a first step in that direction.

HAWKE WARNS LABOR PARTY LEFT ON ANZUS ISSUE

BK061240 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 6 Mar 85

[From "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, has stated that he would not want to remain prime minister if the Labor Party repudiated elements of the alliance with the United States, such as giving American nuclear ships access to port facilities. Political observers see Mr Hawke's dramatic announcement as a warning to the left wing of the Labor Party, which would like Australia to adopt an antinuclear policy similar to that of the New Zealand Labor government. New Zealand's refusal to grant nuclear ship visits has led to an estrangement with the United States which some believed has caused a virtual dissolution of the ANZUS treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

However, Mr Hawke's gesture is also being seen as a sign that he is anxious to maintain public support for his stand, particularly as opinion polls showed an adverse reaction to Australia's refusal to cooperate in monitoring tests of the controversial American MX missile. From Canberra, Pru Gaard reports:

[Begin Gaard recording] Bob Hawke has lost with the electorate once -- fortnight ago -- when opinion polls taken soon after the turnaround on the MX missile decision showed public support for the government was for the first time below the opposition. Now, with ANZUS shaky with the United States' intransigence and New Zealand playing the martyr, Mr Hawke does not want those opinion polls to slap him on the wrist again -- this time over ANZUS. (?For countless) Australian surveys showed that the electorate sees the ANZUS treaty as a vital security blanket, and that there is no way Australians would support a government which got rid of it, inadvertently or not.

However, last night Mr Hawke made his pledge to the Australian people. He is a gambler who likes high stakes, a bit of drama -- and winning. He does not want to be seen as responsible for what is increasingly looking like the demise of ANZUS.

Members of federal left faction who I spoke to this morning were surprised that Mr Hawke had seen the need to up the bidding to include joint facilities and nuclear visits to Australian ports. He said if those were in question he would no longer be prime minister. One said I'm worried that he needs to make such an outlandish statement, and another commented: Oh, basically the party accepts the support for ANZUS and so long as we develop bilateral relations with New Zealand as well, there will be no trouble.

Joint bases have not been part of the argument. But there is no such suggestion that Mr Hawke's gesture is aimed at his party's left wing. After all, the left pointed out, with the exception of a carefully worded statement from Senator George Georges and their solidarity statement supporting New Zealand from the left, they have been silent on ANZUS. And there is also the feeling across all factions that if Labor wants to stay in office this time, it has no choice but to support America or suffer American pressure -- not like New Zealand has done.

But Mr Hawke last night also referred to his decision not to have the MX test here. He called that a minor passing thing. Now the left see that as a significant victory and so again, is Mr Hawke telling the electorate that when there are important issues at stake he is on the American side. But not for a minute does last night [word indistinct] mean the Labor government would not be looking hard at nuclear ships and a nuclear-free Pacific treaty later in the year. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

TRADE MINISTER IN U.S. FOR TALKS WITH BROCK

HK070230 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The organization which represents American business in New Zealand has warned that any drop in trade because of the ANZUS row will hurt this country most. The president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr (Maurice Morland), says most of our exports to the United States are products of which there is already a surplus. He says more than half of those exports are meat, and the second biggest category is casein. (Morland) said the United States has a surplus of both cattle and dairy products, while [words indistinct].

Trade Minister Mike Moore has arrived in Washington and has told Radio New Zealand's reporter there that there is little hope of the Reagan administration changing a demand for New Zealand export subsidies to be removed by the end of this month. Mr Moore says the administration made this move 4 years ago, and he says it has been strong and consistent in its approach to the issue. He also said he did not want to preempt the outcome of his talks with Special Trade Ambassador Bill Brock. He said he will be emphasizing that the government has already phased out a range of subsidies. He also said he wants to discuss what moves New Zealand should take to support its position, since the United States has a number of export support mechanisms using [words indistinct].

The minister of agriculture, Mr Colin (Royle) says despite the ANZUS controversy, New Zealand will continue to trade competitively with the world as long as it produces the goods the world wants. Mr (Royle) told a horticulturalists conference in Hamilton today that [passage indistinct].

OFFICIAL WELCOMES WOLFOWITZ STATEMENT ON ANZUS

HK070658 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The acting prime minister, Geoffrey Palmer, says reports from Washington today indicate that a sense of sanity and moderation is returning on the ANZUS issue. He welcomed the statement by American assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Paul Wolfowitz, that New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships does not mean ANZUS has lost effectiveness as an alliance. Mr Palmer said he is also pleased that Mr Wolfowitz had scotched suggestions that the United States would make a new defense treaty with Australia, excluding New Zealand.

PRESS SURVEY FINDS NO U.S. LOBBYING EFFORT

HK070218 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] A survey of six newspaper editors has failed to find any support for the claim by the acting prime minister that the Americans are going around talking to the editorial boards over the nuclear warship issue. Mr Palmer says the United States ambassador, H. Monroe Browne, has the right to publish [words indistinct]. The U.S. consul visited THE AUCKLAND STAR last year, but avoided bringing up the warships issue. THE PRESS says an American public relations officer made a visit, but that was long before the warships crisis. THE HERALD says the U.S. ambassador met editorial staff last week and may attend the board luncheon, but this is no more than is done for other community leaders including the prime minister. THE EVENING POST says it encourages staff to (?keep contact with) the U.S. ambassador. The board denies there have been attempts to influence the board [words indistinct].

Mr Palmer's claim of Americans talking to editorial boards arose from his protest at the ambassador's speech on Tuesday night in which he said New Zealand is no longer willing to share the full burden of defense. A check of over 20 editorials to see if this view has been reflected in the papers showed that only the POST and THE PRESS have made that suggestion. Much stronger criticisms in the POST and THE DOMINION said that the government is wrecking the ANZUS alliance unintentionally or by miscalculation of the American view. The strongest editorials in support of the government are in the Christchurch and Auckland STARS and the OTAGO DAILY TIMES.

It may be significant that THE POST and HERALD, whose editors stress their contacts with the Americans, are also among the strongest critics of the nuclear ships ban, but equally it could be argued that this is good public relations on their part. [Words indistinct] by the newspapers as much as by the Americans, and there is little support for the idea of a special lobbying campaign by the U.S. Embassy.

OPINION POLL SHOWS LANGE POPULARITY STRONG

HK060944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Wellington, March 6 (AFP) -- David Lange, whose Labour government won power seven months ago, remains the most popular New Zealand prime minister for the past decade, an opinion poll published today said.

Mr. Lange has a 32 percent support level among voters in a nationwide survey -- a dip of four percent on his standing six months ago, before a tough budget and a row with Washington over visits by nuclear ships. But the poll showed that Mr Lange's popular appeal still outstripped that of any other New Zealand prime minister in the past decade.

Opposition leader Jim McLay scored just nine percent in the poll, a rise of three percent on his ranking last October.

Asked which politician New Zealanders would vote for as premier, a surprise 12 percent in the survey plumped for former Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon. Sir Robert was ousted by Mr McLay from the National Party leadership after losing last year's snap election to Mr Lange.

The poll showed Labour's support holding steady by 44 percent voter-approval, but the National Party climbed back to 42 percent -- up six percent in just over seven months.

National claims its performance partly reflected its growing concern over the row which has hit the ANZUS defense alliance linking New Zealand with Australia and the United States, since Mr Lange's government banned port calls here by U.S. warships. The party also cites Labour's economic direction as part a factor [as received] behind national's good showing.

SIHANOUK ENVISIONS CAMBODIA AS 'NEUTRAL BUFFER'

HK060834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Wellington March 6 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance leader Norodom Sihanouk called here today for his country to be made a neutral buffer state between competing Asian nations. Prince Sihanouk made his appeal at a press luncheon following two days of meetings here with government ministers, officials and New Zealand's large Cambodian community.

"Please make Kampuchea a neutral country like Switzerland, like Austria, serving as a buffer state between two rival countries," said the former Cambodian monarch. "Between China and Vietnam, between Vietnam and ASEAN," Prince Sihanouk said a neutral Cambodia with an international peace keeping force to ensure its neutrality and fill the place of withdrawn Vietnamese troops was "the best solution for a land which has known only killing and war since the 1960's."

He said countries like New Zealand could have a major influence in coaxing Beijing, Moscow and Hanoi towards an international conference on Cambodia. That was the "best hope" for preventing the Vietnamese from swallowing Cambodia and "Vietnamising it within a couple of generations," he added.

But he said his three-faction Cambodian resistance could not beat the Vietnamese forces invading their country unless China entered the war to teach Vietnam another lesson. Prince Sihanouk said only the Chinese were powerful enough to change Vietnam's mind. In 1979 China launched a brief but costly war against Vietnam after Hanoi's military intervention to topple the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge government. The prince heads the coalition which has since then been fighting a pro-Hanoi government backed up by 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops. Prince Sihanouk said there could be, "no solution to the international problem of Kampuchea (Cambodia) without Beijing, Moscow and Hanoi agreeing to a compromise."

Earlier Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn pledged New Zealand support and aid for the prince's democratic front. He told Prince Sihanouk that New Zealand was granting a further 60,000 dollars to aid Cambodian refugees living in border areas of Thailand.

"In the longer term, however, the suffering of the Khmer people can only be brought to an end when there is a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem," said Mr O'Flynn. "This must include the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea," he said.

MALAYSIAWOLFOWITZ MEETS WITH INDUSTRIES OFFICIAL

BK061519 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The United States has asked Malaysia to increase its rubber production in anticipation of the next swing in world demand. The deputy minister of primary industries, Megat Junid, told this to reporters after discussions with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz in Kuala Lumpur. He said Mr Wolfowitz informed him that a world demand for the commodity is expected to increase to 6 million metric tons by the year 2000. To meet this demand, local rubber production will have to be increased from 1.56 million metric tons a year to 2.7 million metric tons by the year 2000.

Megat Junid said the government will take steps to increase rubber production and boost its price so that small holders will continue to be involved in the rubber industry. He went on to say that palm oil as an edible oil was also discussed, and the United States expected the demand for the commodity to increase considerably by the end of the century.

AIRLINE REJECTS TALKS WITH UK 'UNDER THREAT'

BK021811 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, says that Malaysia will not negotiate with the British Airways [BA] under threat. He was commenting on reports today that the British state-owned airline will not hold talks with the Malaysian Airline System [MAS] unless the question of [words indistinct] taxation legislation act involving tax exemption is resolved. Reports said that this was the stand adopted [by] the British Airways at a recent meeting held in London. MAS and BA are currently involved in negotiations to secure a fifth landing rights for MAS in London.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir drew attention to the finance minister, Encik Daim Zainuddin's announcement in his recent budget speech that tax deduction benefits will only be given to firms if they use the service offered by MAS. The board of airline representatives of foreign airlines operating in Malaysia also [words indistinct] has violated international air service agreement.

The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after launching a submarine cable telecommunications system linking Medan to Penang.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN, LANGE DISCUSS NEW ZEALAND POLICY

HK070654 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister says Singapore's foreign minister has told him of Singapore's concern about the possible effects of the New Zealand Government's antinuclear policy. The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, told Mr Lange that Singapore and other ASEAN countries would be very concerned if that policy has any effect on security in the region in view of Soviet expansionism, especially at Vietman's Cam Ranh Bay.

[Begin Lange recording] I did not urge upon him any view of our policy other than it reflected New Zealand's geographic position and concerned itself with out strategiv demand, and I acknowledged his [words indistinct] Singapore is different in location from New Zealand. [end recording]

MARCOS CONSIDERING POSSIBLE TOLENTINO SUCCESSOR

HK070824 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The president was reported considering several names as possible replacement for ousted Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino. Malacanang sources said the list of possible appointees to the Foreign Ministry portfolio include Prime Minister Cesar Virata; former Ambassador Narciso Ramos, the father of acting Army Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos; former Vice President Manuel Pelaez; former Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor; former acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes; and Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro.

LAUREL INVITES TOLENTINO TO JOIN UNIDO

HK061417 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 85 p 24

[Text] Baguio City -- Former Sen. Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido], said here yesterday he has adopted an open-door policy to anybody who wants to join Unido, and this includes former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino.

In a press conference, Laurel also predicted a presidential election with first lady, Imelda Marcos as a possible presidential candidate. He said it is the first lady who actually wants a 1985 presidential election.

Regarding the National Unification Council [NUC] Conference on March 10, Laurel said all possible presidential candidates like himself and MP Eva Estrada Kalaw have resigned from the NUC as members to make the NUC credible.

Rene Espina, secretary-general of Unido, said "we are organized. We can field a candidate in 74 hours."

The NUC will decide during its conference its platform during the presidential election, and on how to select only one candidate to increase his chances of winning.

On the presidential elections, Laurel said the main issue will be whether to allow the dictatorship to continue or not. He also said that if the opposition wins, there is a possibility of amending the Constitution. Laurel also described the regionalization bill which seeks to set up a separate region for Kalinga-Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao and Mountain Province, as "an act of justice for people in the mountain provinces."

MOVE TO DRAFT BUTZ AQUINO FOR GOVERNORSHIP NOTED

HK070836 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] At the Liberal Party [LP] camp, there is a move to draft Butz Aquino, the younger brother of the slain former Senator Aquino, for governor of Tarlac in the coming local elections. Tarlac LP officials said the move to draft Aquino is gaining ground. Also mentioned as an aspirant for the governorship is former Congressman Jose Yap.

OPPOSITION LEADER ARRESTED ON OLD CHARGES

HK071350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 7 (AFP) -- Police today arrested prominent opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel in his home city of Cagayan De Oro in the southern Philippines on old rebellion charges, an official of his PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] Party said.

PDP-Laban Deputy Secretary General Jose Luis Alcuaz told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr. Pimentel's constituents were able to raise 4,000 Pesos (200 dollars) to pay for a surety bond and he is now out on bail.

A local court last month issued an arrest warrant against Mr. Pimentel while the politician was abroad, based on military allegations that he gave 100 pesos (five dollars) to a man identified by the military as a communist guerrilla while he was city mayor. Mr. Pimentel had denied the charges.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

8 MARCH 85

